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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Unconditional Surrender of Metz.

150,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Conflicting Statements as to the Terms

Keratry Concentrating His Troops at Maus.

Prussians Changing Their Tactics.

The Prussians at Dreux in Force.

TWO GERMAN VESSELS BURNED.

The Prussians Evacuate and Fire Nogent.

MAZZINI ON HIS WAY TO TOURS.

King William Desires the Mediation of the Neutral Powers.

PRUSSIA.

Capitulation of Metz.

BERLIN, October 27.—The King telegraphs to the Queen to-day: "This morning Bazaine and Metz capitulated—150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded. The army and garrison laid down their arms this afternoon. This is one of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked."

FRANCE.

The Prussians at Dreux in Force.

NOGANCOURT, October 25, via TOURS, October 27.—The Prussians are at Dreux, in the Department of Eure et Loire, with 12,000 men and artillery, and are pushing forward every day. Heavy They have also occupied St. Renny-Sur-Avre.

Prussians Changing Their Tactics.

LILLE, October 24, via TOURS, October 27.—St. Quentin has been occupied. Amiens has not yet been attacked. The Prussians retreated suddenly without commencing hostilities, and are now concentrating at Roye. The siege of La Ferte is also abandoned. A large portion of the army of Frederick Charles and Hohenzollern-Schwerein is moving hastily towards Paris.

Circular from Gambetta.

TOURS, October 27.—Gambetta has issued another circular to Prefects of Departments, urging resistance to the enemy as the peculiar duty of the hour. Every town, village and hamlet should organize for resistance.

Thus the safe conduct has been forwarded from the Prussian headquarters for Thiers. It is asserted here that Prussia's distrustination in this respect does not arise from fear of invasion. Parisians informed of the true state of affairs elsewhere in France. The Prussians have thus far taken extraordinary pains to conceal from the world the unanimity of the enmity of France for resistance. From all parts of France there comes but one expression—hope that the Government will not accept no humiliating conditions as the price of peace. The Prussians, it is said, are so conscious that the only hope for fair terms lies in the indefinite prosecution of the war.

In the cities France has been sedately and decisively stopped. Their march was by paths of peace. Not a shot was fired at French under Garibaldi. The latter, ever since he took command, has acted independently, has deployed men and cannon, and accomplished the object for which he set forth. The weather has not favored the military movements. For several days rain has fallen and snow has fallen. The cold has been high while prevailed. This has been especially the case in the north of France. The Prussians in November and in the early part of December found it extremely difficult to move their artillery. It is remarked that the more difficulties the Prussians are compelled to encounter, the more inhumanly they treat the French. Villages are fired indiscriminately, destroying farming utensils, looms and manufactories, leaving down dwellings, killing horses and cattle, and rendering the inhabitants cannot eat or carry away. The franc-tireurs are the safest enemies the cold weather to inflict severe losses on the enemy.

The Mayor of Mont Didier was dismissed from office for cowardice.

The Prussians at Dreux have levied a tax of 70,000 francs on the people.

St. Renny, in the Department of Eure et Loire, has also been occupied by the enemy.

Keratry Concentrating Troops.

TOURS, October 27.—Keratry has ordered all Mobiles in the province of Brittany to concentrate at Mans, to organize the regiments of the Mobiles, who seems to be moving in that direction. It is understood that when the troops are collected there Keratry will organize them himself officers and all. Many regular troops will also be incorporated in this army.

He has already issued a stirring proclamation to the Mobiles, promising that they shall have the best arms and be well supplied with cannon and mitrailleuses. They are to be submitted to strictest discipline; unwilling cowards, that way lies not glory but ruin; true Britons come, whose rallying cry shall be "God and Country."

Wagons under charge of soldiers have gone through the streets of this city, collecting supplies for Tours. Hands of the Prussians have taken Issau Dun, whose houses were burned by the Prussians. Subscriptions are being opened in their behalf.

It is announced that the Prussians have at last consented to offer Thiers a safe conduct to Versailles, but to-day Thiers has refused to avail himself of this, as he must first confer with the Government at Paris.

The Archives of Algeria have been decreed offices of France, and that country is divided into three departments, as follows; Algeria, Oran and Constantine, thus making the total number of departments in France ninety-two.

No important military or naval movements are announced by the Government. The ministry is more set on the Army of the Loire.

Circular of the Director of Public Safety.

TOURS, October 27.—The newly appointed Director of Public Safety has issued a circular, addressed to the Prefects of the several departments, announcing that such parties who furnish provisions for the enemy willingly and with the hope of gain, are to be tried by Courtmartial as traitors.

Gambetta has also notified the prefects that they must impress upon the mayors of the various towns in their departments the imperative duty of defending every town, and those who fail to do so will be disinissed, and the towns themselves officially denounced. The inhabitants of the departments of Jura and Vosges have forwarded a petition to the authorities here against the acceptance on any peace based on the surrender of an inch of French territory.

The offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Algeria are suppressed, and a new government instituted. The prefects and a civil Governor General, who will be allowed to choose his colleagues. Henri Bedier is appointed Governor General, with a salary of 50,000 francs. Admiral Gueydon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and the natives and Jews now form are declared citizens of France.

The *Moniteur* announces that persons detained by the Germans will be allowed to return to the Prefecture at Tours, and the administration will forward them, as it is determined to break the blockade which the enemy is endeavoring to establish.

French Ambassador to Italy Recalled.

TOURS, October 27.—M. Senard, the French Ambassador to Italy, has been recalled.

Affairs in and Around Marseilles.

TOURS, October 27.—Information from Orleans says all the shops are closed and the streets are deserted by the inhabitants. The women almost universally appear in mourning. The Prussian officers endeavor to dispel the gloom ineffectually.

All Marseilles affairs are more orderly. The journals suppressed have been allowed to reappear by order of Gambetta. The style guard is less warmly and the authorities and citizens apparently pay little regard to it.

Reported French Victories.

BLOIS, October 26.—The morning columns of the enemy's cavalry and infantry attacked a French reconnoitering party on the left bank of the Loire yesterday, but were handsomely repulsed after a short engagement.

ROUEN, October 26.—The enemy, on leaving Gisors, attacked Etrepagny with 900 men and 4 mortars. They were beaten off by the Franco-Breton and other troops.

VERSAILLES, October 26.—It is said there are still 20,000 Prussians in Chateau Dun, 800 of wh eh are cavalry. They also have two cannons.

The Prussians Evacuate and Fire Nogent.

TROYES, October 27.—Nogent was evacuated by the Prussians last night. Before leaving they fired the town in several places.

Gen. Garibaldi is still at Dale, where, notwithstanding his indisposition, he personally superintends the organization of the free franc forces. He has collected a strong force, which is subjected to the most stringent discipline on both sides.

Mazzini on His Way to Tours.

TOURS, October 27.—The journals announced long interview yesterday between Lord Lyons and Thiers.

It is reported that Mazzini has left Italy, and is on his way to Tours.

The English at Paris are under the protection of Washburne, as the British Charge d'Affairs has not recognized the Republican government, and has no authority to act.

Great Movement of French Troops.

King William Desires to Accept the Mediation of the Neutral Powers.

TOURS, October 27.—There has been a great movement of troops here to-day. The railroads are wholly occupied with their transportation, and are closed to the public.

The Russian Minister at Tours has received a dispatch from Versailles assuring him that safe conduct will be granted M. Thiers, and that the King of Prussia shows a desire to accept the mediation of the neutral powers.

Of the loan announced yesterday many shares have been subscribed here to-day. The amount of this loan is a measure of increasing confidence in the government here. Dispatches from Lyons report a decided halt in the advance of the Prussians in the Eastern Departments. The French forces there have taken over 300 prisoners. No news has been received of the military movements in the North, where General Bourbaki is preparing to receive the enemy. Reports from Le Mans indicate the enemy advancing on that place, and measures have been taken to check them.

The German Armies—The Seige of Paris.

NEW YORK, October 27.—A correspondent at the headquarters of the German army writes on the 20th: The Saxons at Aulnay, Severan, Livenay, Vertgallant, and other points around the forest of Bondy, are on the alert night and day. At Chatenay and Sceaux the Bavarians are nightly disturbed by shells falling around them. The besiegers have not yet replied with a single cannon. No secret is made of the fact that they do not intend to commence until they have brought enough of heavy guns into position to bombard effectually. A number of guns have been brought up by a slow and painful process, having been dragged over the common roads. Guns of a larger calibre cannot be moved in that way, but must wait until the obstructions in the tunnel of Nanterre have been cleared, and the bridge over the Marne at Lagny has been rebuilt. The latter work is nearly completed, but the former is not. When these guns are up, nobody here has the slightest doubt of the result. Still the men are getting impatient of delay. It is provoking to have friends picked off, one by one, and make no return. The casualties are not great, for, with the constant firing from the forts, the number amounts to considerable in a week.

Various reports of the strength of the army at Lyons are received here. It is not credited that it amounts to any large number. It is believed that it can readily be destroyed if desirable, but the Germans are beginning to fall into the grievous fault of despising and underrating the enemy.

A WAIF FROM PARIS BY BALLOON.

Aspect of the Besieged City—Feelings of the Parisians—Food Abundant but Prudently Doled Out—Paris Anxious, but Not Disheartened.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The following letter from our correspondents now "invested" in Paris, came to hand to-day by the City of Brussels. It is necessarily brief, owing to the regulation of the balloon postal system, but contains some facts of interest from a competent observer:

PARIS, October 4.—A few lines by the aerial messenger from the besieged city may not be unacceptable to your readers. We believe that our novelty-loving population would gladly undergo a second siege to enjoy the delight of beholding their correspondence wafted away by a huge balloon, and the news of its having been safely blown over the enemy. The aspect of the city is peculiar, a something still of the gayety of Paris, in spite of the circle of iron girdling us all about—gay under its brilliant blue sky and magnificent October suns. But the streets and boulevards have regained almost the appearance of their usual life, and are thronged and crowded with an active and vivacious population, the cafes restaurants and theatres are filled carriages driving to and fro, the lady part of the community having plucked up courage, when upon the ramparts, to appear becoming autumnal costume. With these encouraging signs of the times, we have to add that within a few miles of us there is an army of 200,000 men, encamped in the open air, up with bombs and shells—and then again the religious processions, the open churches and consequent crowds of kneeling worshippers, drawing hourly crowds of military worshippers, the provincial Garden Sunday, the promenading it a middle age look. The fifteen days' siege is peculiar with its arms to fold, clasped their hands in fast fellowship, bound together by a common danger, and by a common resolve to defend to the last extremity. Of course we hear but little from the outside world, except reports may reach you from England, be assured of one fact, that Parisians and Frenchmen are united, all divisions momentarily hushed, and the people safely bowing over the fate of saving France from the last humiliation in a long series of sufferings, that of seeing her capital occupied by the troops of Prussia.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1870.

ARRIVAL OF COL. BRISTOW.

Col. Bristow, of Kentucky, recently appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, arrived to-day, and paid his respects to the President.

ORDERED TO PITTSBURGH.

Lieutenant Commander Edwin H. Woodward has been ordered to temporary ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, Pa.

RECRUITS FOR OMAHA.

The superintendent of the recruiting service at Cincinnat has been directed to forward two hundred recruits to Omaha for the Fourth Infantry.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $3,145,146.

CIRCULAR OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to assessors, directing them to request all liquor dealers, rectifiers and other persons having distilled spirits in their possession, to forward to assessors, and render a statement of the quantity of liquor, on the fifteenth of November next, showing the quantities of the different kinds, whether wines, alcohol and fruit brandies, and distinguishing between domestic and domestic spirits.

THE SHENANDOAH.

The Secretary of the Navy has no apprehension for the safety of the Shenandoah.

RETRENCHMENT.

The indications are for a reduction in the number of assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue will reach six hundred, or over twenty-five per cent., a saving of nearly $800,000 annually.

COMMISSIONER PARKER'S REPORT.

Commissioner Parker has nearly completed his annual report. It will be brief and will show the present condition of the Indians less hostile than for a great many years.

FATAL RESULTS OF ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

Collision on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Caused by the Forgetfulness of a Switchman—Five Persons Killed and Several Injured.

ST. LOUIS, October 27.—The express train which left here Tuesday evening, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, ran through an open switch and collided with a freight train on the track, four miles this side of Shoal's station, about midnight. The fireman of the express train, and a woman and girl in the first passenger car, instantly killed. Engineer Bell, and about a dozen persons injured, none seriously. Both locomotives were badly smashed; the tender of the possenger train was forced into the baggage car, and the engine of the freight passenger cars telescoped about half the length of the passenger coaches, rendering them impassible, and everything done to relieve the wounded. The bodies of a woman and girl were left at Shoal's station.

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Hoosier Editors to be Turned Loose.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., October 27, 1870.

On Monday next the editors and publishers of the Tenth and Eleventh Districts of this state, depart on a grand editorial excursion to the Southern States. The route is over the Chicago, Louisiana and New Albany Railroad to the latter place; thence by rail to Louisville, Kentucky, thence taking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Corinth, Mississippi, where they will decide whether they go to Mobile or Alabama, or not. From Corinth they go to Chattanooga, and from there to Atlanta, returning home via Nashville and Louisville. The excursion will be given for visiting places of interest, tattle, &c. The party will be composed of Wanatah on the eight o'clock P. M. train Monday, October 31st, and will probably be gone fifteen days.

Flax Mill Burned at Wooster, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., October 27, 1870.

J. C. Kurtz's flax mill, situated about one mile from this city, was burned to the ground at three o'clock this morning. The building contained a considerable amount of flax ready for shipment, which was also destroyed. The loss is about eight thousand dollars, mostly covered by insurance.

THE Boston *Journal of Chemistry* states the curious fact that the arts of peace require a much larger use of gunpowder than the arts of war, and consequently that the farmers of many will burn *less* of it from month to month during the contest than if peace had continued. Even in the severest and most protracted battles compared with the *little* is burned. One of the owners of a large powder mill in this State informed us recently, that he could make at his establishment before breakfast any morning all that was used in the battle of Gettysburg, General Butler stored more powder in his "bomb-ship" which he exploded against Fort Fisher in North Carolina, than was used in some of our most important battles. War takes from mines, manufactories, farms, millions of thousands of men who are constantly engaged in consuming and destroying for useless purposes. There was during our contest, especially during the first part of it, increased activity among the miners, but the great materials of gunpowder rose in price, but a very small part of that increased was ever consumed. The government has now on hand, in its magazines and arsenals, prodigious quantities. Some of these have been tested through two such wars as the last. It may be further observed that while the weeks and months of sure trial that are awaiting us, a good bye; and may God speed the new fine things the air and over the ocean.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Postoffice Department.

Secretary Cox to Retire on Saturday—Lawyers of the District Opposed to Night Sessions of Court, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1870.

Postoffice Statistics.

In view of the fact that an erroneous statement of the financial condition of the Postoffice Department has gained wide circulation, the Postmaster General has furnished the following table from his forthcoming report:

Total receipts of the department from postages, standing appropriations for free mail service, and special subsidies for steamship lines..... $21,184,739 65
Disbursements of all kinds..... 25,998,887 63
Excess of disbursements over receipts, representing actual cost to the Treasury for postal service..... 2 814 116 98

Of the appropriations to meet deficiencies in the revenue of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, there was undrawn at the close of the year, $4,740,000. The estimated amount required to meet the balances due on June 30, 1870, but not yet adjusted or reported for settlement, $1,265,725 18. The balance of the deficiency appropriation unused after paying all claims of the year is $3,676,274 87. The increase of ordinary receipts, as compared with those of the year ending June 30, 1869, was $1,268,244 98, or 7.8 per cent. The increase of expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, was $390,706 13, or 13.2 per cent. The report will make various recommendations relative to the foreign mail and money order system. It will take strong ground against the franking privilege. In spite of the general feeling against the present Postmaster General last year in Congress, although the figures have not been footed up yet, it will be shown that the franking privilege would have yielded to the Government a revenue of $3,000,000 if the documents transmitted under it had paid the regular rates. An exact record of the documents franked has been kept, with a view to show the country to what an enormous business it has grown.

Retirement of Secretary Cox.

Secretary Cox has finally resigned to the President to-morrow, and will retire from the Department on Saturday. He expects to leave for the West in a few days, probably.

Opposed to Night Sessions.

The bar of the District, by very common consent, decided to-day to oppose the proposition of the Court, appointed for this evening. One of the leading members of the bar, speaking for quite a number, expressed the opinion that if five judges could not dispose of the cases on the little jagged, three-cornered strip of the District on the slide within the daylight, the business had better be abandoned.

No Outbreak in New York Anticipated

The authorities here do not think information from New York to-day as leads to the belief that the political excitement will not lead to an actual outbreak, and they say that they will now pass with less than usual trouble.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1870.

ARRIVAL OF COL. BRISTOW.

The Government, as well as the whole community, say, will be glad to hear that Count Bismarck, whose imprudent vaunt to Jules Favre of entering Paris in a week has led to the overthrow of the Government, if not by force of arms, roused the pride of *cette pauvre France*, and has thus prolonged the desperate resolute defense than could have been accomplished by scrabbling at midnight for peace.

The action of the enemy so far would lead us to suppose that his intention is rather to starve the army than to storm it. The small force which, from the immense circumference and the thinness of the line, it employed would probably be unsuccessful. There are no small forts, and the large ones (and I am fortunately, for small purses), the former wisely disposed of daily in small quantities, and even the latter, although not in full force, are not famished.

The last act of the crumbling empire was so ludicrous, so *lache*, that more contempt than hate is felt and expressed. The Empress, when she could be goaded for the Emperor—that of the undoubted failure of his faculties. On the return of M. Rouher from his visit to the sovereign at the camp of Chalons, before the disaster at Sedan, in the disguise of a peasant, known to me, his principal impressions by the following phrases: "*Je suis allé voir Napoleon, et j'ai trouvé un imbecile.*"

I have filled up the weight of paper allowed to each writer by these details. The post is at the post, and, with the hope of a prayer from all good Christians to offer up through the weeks and, perhaps, months of sore trial that are awaiting us, a good bye; and may God speed the new fine things the air and over the ocean.

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RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed and Several Injured.

BATH, ME., October 27.—An accident occurred this afternoon, on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, near East Brunswick. An empty platform car, attached to the tender of the passenger train, was thrown from the track down the embankment, taking with it the baggage cars, and throwing the rear and one of the forward passenger cars from the track, tipping the rear passenger car on its side. The baggage conductor, at the moment of the accident, was on the platform of the car, and afterwards found dead between the cars. No persons in the passenger car were much injured, but the baggage master, Mr. Hall, and baggage car; George A. Crawford, conductor, instantly killed; Mr. Hall, of Bath, badly cut about the head, but it is hoped not fatally; Mr. Hinkley, of Bath, severe wound, not serious; Hugh L. Tibbets, three fingers jammed off and shoulders bruised; Gilbert Nason, of Lisbon Falls, head and face bruised; Coleman Flagerty, both thighs and knee badly bruised; James E. Rigg, express messenger, of Bath, scalp wounds, teeth knocked in and side bruised; Mrs. D. Blesin, of Brunswick, slightly bruised; a daughter of Wm. Plummer, of Lam Marisecta, slightly bruised; Seton Cohall, of Brakeman, wounded on the head.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, October 27.—It is understood that Hon. S. S. Hayes has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District in favor of Judge Bangh. C. C. Bonney and L. J. J. Nissen have declined the nomination from the same party for Representatives in the General Assembly.

NEW YORK, October 27.—At the meeting of the Republican and Democratic Executive Committees to-day, letters were read from various parts of the State, giving encouraging accounts.

NEW YORK, October 27.—A letter has been published from General Slocum to Secretary Bobson, in which he says he has no objection to the statement alleged to have been made by him in the Senate, that in case of his nomination to Congress, the administration would take it as the verdict of the people of Brooklyn that the Navy Yard should be removed, and that on the first of December the gates would be closed against the public. He would not vote against the present Postmaster General last year in Congress, although the figures have not been footed up yet, it will be shown that the franking privilege would have yielded to the Government a revenue of $3,000,000 if the documents transmitted under it had paid the regular rates. An exact record of the documents franked has been kept, with a view to show the country to what an enormous business it has grown.

The Richmond *Dispatch* (Democratic), commenting upon the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, wonders how long it will be before a decent and intelligent manager will undertake to help the Northern Democracy, and adds; "The truth is, the Northern Democrats have not the fact, or good common sense, or wisdom, or will, to make up good issues. The Southern Democrats formerly made these up for them, but they are now helpless to aid."

The Mobile *Register* predicts a Democratic whirlwind will sweep through Alabama at the ensuing election, and talks thus sanely to the Republicans: "The wings and eagles and republican heads have been packing their traps for on the 8th of November they will receive warning, and their services will be dispensed with by the good people of Alabama."

The St. Louis *Tribune* says there is a great uprising of the people of Missouri in favor of protection to home and that Judge I. Z. Smith, in the First district, for Congress, will get thousands of votes on this issue.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* says that the troubles in the Laurens district, after election, resulting in the killing of five whites and three blacks, originated in the killing of two blacks, which excited the populace. Quiet was restored upon learning that two companies of white troops had been dispatched to the scene.

The split among the Delaware Democrats over the senatorial contest recently is further widened. The latest phase is an exhibit that the family has received $98,838 12 out of the public funds.

The Boston *Traveller* says: The adage that politics bring strange bed-fellows, has some queer modern illustrations, but the coalition under which there will be an effort to defeat Governor Claflin before the people, and elect a Legislature that will place Colonel J. Q. Adams in the rubernatorial chair, and Wendell Phillips in the United States Senate, has no parallel either in absurity or singularity.

Wabash and Erie Canal bonds were of no account before the Democrats carried Indiana, but as that party in the Legislature is expected to repudiate the State responsible for their payment, adding only $17,000,000 of debt, New York brokers are asking par and nothing less.

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Edwin Jaquins and John Murphy, two Democratic inspectors, were held to bail for resisting two men who had been peremptorily challenged.

THEODORE ALLEN.

An attempt will be made to-morrow, by counsel, to have Theodore Allen admitted to bail, under the operation of a writ of *habeas corpus*.

TO BE TRIED FOR COUNTERFEITING.

The trial of Robert B. Clark, formerly colonel of the Thirteenth regiment of militia, charged with counterfeiting, commenced to-day.

INJURED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Three little children were badly injured, one fatally, by a runaway horse in Thirty-second street to-day.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND

Is still rigidly quarantined.

NATURALIZATION.

Only twenty persons thus far during the campaign have been naturalized in the United States Court.

APPEAL FOR A CHANGE IN INDIANA DIVORCE LAWS.

The Rabbis from different parts of the country, now in session in this city, have appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the Governor of Indiana, asking him to use the Executive influence with the Legislature to have repealed the divorce laws as they now exist in that State, and to have proper laws and substitutes. Preliminaries are also taken for the establishment of a high school for the education of the Jewish ministers

Jenkins' Roasted Coffee
Is not glazed to make weight, †

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Stern of the Cambria Drifted Ashore—Four of the Missing Boats Found Empty—The Candidature of the Duke of Aosta—Failure at Shanghai, China, &c., &c.

Stern of the Cambria Drifted Ashore.

LONDON, October 27.—The stern of the wrecked steamer Cambria has drifted ashore at Islay, Scotland. So far as known here there is but one survivor of the disaster, McGarland.

The Duke of Aosta's Candidature.

LONDON, October 27.—It is reported that England, Prussia and Italy have acquiesced in the candidacy of Aosta for the Spanish crown.

Change in the Holland Ministry.

THE HAGUE, October 27.—The early resignation of Von Lemburg, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is announced, and Baron Gericke De Kerwinen, now Minister to Belgium, is spoken of as likely to succeed to the office.

Failure.

LONDON, October 27.—Late advices from Shanghai announce the failure of Averweg & Co., interested in American trade.

The Cortes.

MADRID, October 26.—The members of the majority in the Cortes have passed a resolution for the assembling of that body on the 29th.

Decrease in Specie.

LONDON, October 27.—The decrease in the Bank of England has decreased £33,000 since last week.

Missing Boats of the Cambria Found Empty.

LONDON, October 27.—Four of the missing boats of the Cambria were found empty to-day on Grant's Causeway, but no trace of the passengers or crew discovered.

Austrian Budget.

PESTH, October 27.—The budget, just published, shows a surplus of $9,200,000 for 1870. The deficit for 1870 is proportionately reduced; that for 1871 is estimated at 113,000,000.

Markets.

LONDON, October 27.—The steamer Parana arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 27, Evening.—Consols 92¼; Bonds steady; 5 20s, 1862, 89½; do, 1865, 88⅝; do, 1867, 90¾; 10-40s 87. Stocks quiet; Erie 18⅝; Illinois 114; Western 29¼.

LIVERPOOL, October 27.—Cotton quiet; sales 8,000 bales; uplands at 8⅝@8⅞; Orleans at 8⅝; California wheat 10s 2d; red Western 9s 4d; new Milwaukee 9s 10d; winter 10s 3d.

PARIS, October 27.—Rentes 57f. 20c.

Flour 23s 6d. Corn 30s 6d. Oats 2s 10d.

Provisions and produce unchanged.

Ashes quiet; pots 30s. Petroleum, refined, in France, 70f.

LONDON, October 27.—Linseed oil declining. Sugar 32½; afloat 27s 6d.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

In the City Court of Richmond, Va., yesterday, ex-Mayor George Cahoon was convicted of uttering a forgery, and his punishment is assessed at four years in the State prison. The case was the last on the docket, and the lawyers had by a forged note defrauded the State of $7,000 from an escheated estate. He will ask for a new trial.

The West Union (Iowa) *Gazette* has a letter from Benton county, Iowa, saying that Wash. Campbell, having a mortgage on one, invited a number of neighbors to help him, and for the purpose of supplying his friends with a dinner he killed a sheep and hung it up. While the men were engaged in the field, some one discovered the sheep's head on the ground, when one said to the other, here is where the sheep was killed, and I suppose it was Campbell's, as the head was chopped off with, put your head down and see if it is off. The boy did as directed, and just as the ax was raised Mrs. Campbell discovered them and screamed. This alarmed the attention of the men, who were at the moment lifting a heavy timber, and the falling of the timber, which was in balance by one end, startled them that several loosed their hold of the timber and it fell, crushing four men. The timber weighed 1,200 lbs.

General Warren and Colonel Roberts, of the United States Engineer Corps, Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War to examine into the condition of the Ohio, Mississippi and Cincinnati bridge, as now constructing, and report whether it is safe, met by the several new strikes during the beginning of the month. Several of these strikes have proved so large as those of two or three months since.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Private Claimants Preparing to Act in their own Behalf.

Some of the holders of the Alabama claims against England are preparing to act in their own behalf without waiting longer upon the diplomacy of the Government. Interested parties in Boston and other cities have been consulting together, and approve of such a plan. The matter will probably be laid before the New York Board of Underwriters (who represent a large amount of the claims, one insurance office alone holding $1,000,000 and another ($400,000) within a week or ten days, and is expected to be brought to the consideration of the Board of Counsel on the 1st of next month, if they be compelled to run the cars with rear platform and with both conductor and driver, and said the company was taking every advantage against running cars in violation of the contract with the city, which required good cars and with all the modern improvements.

A locomotive on the Huntingdon and Broadtop Road, at Huntingdon, Pa., exploded last evening, killing the engineer, who was blown to pieces, and a boy named Daniel Hick fatally injured.

The Hollidaysburg, Pa., Postoffice was robbed, Wednesday night, of $200 worth of stamps and $300 in goods and money.

The official count of the votes cast at the South Carolina State election last week began Tuesday and proceeds very slowly. The returns so far substantially confirm the unofficial estimate.

Judge Prim, of the Criminal Court of St. Louis, yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial of Adolph E. Kroeger, who was convicted some days ago of forgery and sentenced to the State Penitentiary. An appeal to the Supreme Court, Kroeger is confined in the county jail, where he is a well known writer on speculative philosophy.

Robert A. Murray filed a petition in the Circuit Court of St. Louis yesterday for $15,000 damages against Col. Hutton for the seduction of his daughter, a blind and simple minded girl.

The St. Louis and South Eastern Railroad, which is to give St. Louis direct connection with New Albany, Louisville and Nashville, has been completed to Mount Vernon, Illinois, seventy-six miles from St. Louis, and will be opened for business November 1st.

At Milwaukee, last night, Miss Julia Austin daughter of a prominent lawyer of that city, made her debut on the stage. She studied music years in Berlin, and is expected to make her mark in the musical world. She is said to possess an extraordinary powerful soprano voice, and is almost separated from ever litaliu by a stretch of 800 miles on every side of her. This dispatch is sent over the wires as a preliminary "dead head" advertisement.

There were ten inches of snow at Virginia, Nevada, on Wednesday.

The official census of Cincinnati and Hamilton county will be published this morning. From this it appears that the population within the city limits is 218,860; total in the county, 260,617. Marshal Hickenlooper has also prepared a table of all persons living in the Kentucky cities and Ohio su

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1870.

If we are to believe a statement from Washington, "on the best authority," the English Mission has been offered to WENDELL PHILLIPS, and by him declined. "Next!"

THE Republicans of Iowa put Protection into their platform, at the recent election and carried the State by the largest majority ever given but one—that given to GRANT. In the Des Moines District an out-and-out Free Trader was put up against PALMER, Protectionist, and PALMER was elected by the largest majority ever given in the District.

THE Third Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Pennsylvania will convene at Scranton on Tuesday, November 8th, closing its session on Thursday evening. Every Association in the State is expected to have delegates present, but all Christian people, especially from towns and districts without Associations, are cordially invited. Attendants upon the Convention will be provided with entertainment and reduced railroad fare upon application to THOMAS K. CREE, of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. These Christian Association Conventions are interesting gatherings and serve greatly in promoting the zeal and effectiveness of the organizations for the accomplishment of their good work.

THE prospects of Mr. CHASE'S health now are not as good as they were a short time since. It is said to be even doubtful if he will long remain on the bench, the probability of his retiring early this winter being freely talked about by his personal friends. With the physical prostration of Mr. CHASE disappear the hopes of many who have associated his name with the Presidency. Little is known, however, of the character and extent of his illness. He has retired from his city residence to one more quiet in the suburbs, where, possibly, he may recuperate, to appear again to play the part to which his friends have assigned him in the Presidential game.

RECENT labored attempts have been made to give reasons, other than the true ones, for Secretary COX'S resignation. The latest is that the difference between the President and Secretary was concerning the MCGARRAHAN claim, which is disproved by dates. The Cincinnati *Gazette* refers to the subject as follows:

> The statement that General Grant's partiality for the McGarrahan claim caused a rupture with the Secretary of the Interior is an insult to General Grant that he ought to rebut it by publishing the correspondence connected with General COX'S resignation. There is an unscrupulous flunkeyism in the prostitution of grand jury proceeds in indicting roughs caught in attempts to register illegally, the need for force diminishes. Still it is better to be prepared for the worst and escape lightly, than to invite trouble by not being ready to deal with it.

WHAT DID IT?

The Republican papers in Western Pennsylvania are freeing their minds as to the causes of the unsuspected defeat of the party in this strong hold. They do not differ much as to the leading causes. In a majority of instances the conclusion is that the party are sick of supporting small men having no hold on the popular heart, and whose nominations are frequently obtained corruptly in the interest of leaders in whom the people no longer confide. Unwise appointments, for which the Representatives are held responsible, are frequently referred to as among the causes—showing that the spoils are expensive to the party and the source of corruption. Local schisms are sometimes referred to as working the mischief, as in Huntingdon county, whereby Mr. MORRELL, in the Seventeenth District, was defeated. But the principal reason, the verdict appears to be, is the disgust of the people for "machine" politics which grind out small men who run the party for private gain. This view of the question is entertained by the Erie *Dispatch*, which paper, notwithstanding its censure of the COMMERCIAL, at times, comes squarely upon our ground, and in a measure atones for its sins in this respect by making the following candid confession, which expresses pretty fully the general view of the Republican papers of this part of the State which have spoken at all on the subject:

> "We believe that every straight Republican ticket nominated west of the Alleghenies this fall was opposed wholly or in part by some faction of the party. The mischief complained of was not confined to Erie county. There was not a county in this section of the State in which the party vote was not reduced either by the fact that unworthy men were on the ticket, or because Republicans who were not on the ticket showed themselves unworthy by opposing it out of spite. In some localities, these factions represented rival pretensions for high offices; in others corrupting combinations for the management of local affairs. Everywhere the evil showed the same general character; *the party suffered from factions which were actuated by purposes at variance with its principles and interests.* Sometimes, these factions injured us by putting up weak or rotten sticks for candidates; *oftener they hurt us by refusing to bend to fair to upon good timber when the party had selected it. With rare exceptions, the Republican defeats in this section of the State are directly ascribable to the unsoundness of our nominees, or the interference and treachery of disappointed party managers.*
>
> "In almost every case, therefore, where the Democrats nominated a *good man against a mere party trickster they elected him.* This lesson ought to be worth all we pay for it. The Republican *party* cannot be driven to vote for men when there are strong personal reasons for voting against them. *The Republican who refused to put down the blind following of the party is not like that of the Democracy.* It is not composed of plastic material. *It is not the party of Mr. Seward nor of Mr. John Goode nor of any other man.* It is a reflective, a suspicious, in fact a rebellious party—the party of the better time,—with individualities of its own and disposed to seek every legitimate means to defeat all such objects for relieving itself from the terrors of Mere Machine organization.
>
> "*The superstition of politicians that they can wear the mask and livery of the Republican party, body who wears the Republican uniform may as well be undeceived.* The party of the Republican organization is made up of men who do their own thinking, and of newspapers which keep their own beliefs about administration and express them when they want to. These men do not care a cent's worth for party pap and patronage when they have earned it, nor for the favor of wire pullers, however imperial. *They want men chief by education, experience and integrity, to represent the people honestly and intelligently.* They will not take a hand in the preliminary work of the party as actively as they ought, but when they come to the polls, their rallying cries of the party will never persuade them to support bad men, merely because they are Republicans. Will the leaders in Western Pennsylvania who have made the poor work of it this fall, study the temper of the party more closely and learn that money, localite, past services or the influence of the head of the influence of corporations, will not make up for a candid belief in character or brains?

ROYALTY IN SPAIN.

If the Spaniards have at last found a king to please them, Americans with the rest of the world may rejoice. Long ago it became clear enough to all who had doubts on the subject, that the people of the peninsula, that is a majority of them neither desire nor feel prepared for self-government. While CASTELAR, the brilliant scholar and declaimer and a few other enthusiasts would hail the establishment of a Republic as a specific certain to cure the one peculiar disease of Castilian character, and also as a panacea for all the evils by which Spain has so long suffered; while many others are Republicans, because they have not thought, perhaps are not capable of thinking out the conditions of a form of government unknown to them by actual trial; the great mass of the population may be divided into those who are resolved to have a royal government, and those who despair of the success of Democracy under the continued opposition of its enemies. The real cause of the failure to set up a Republic in one of the old countries of Europe, when opportunity offers, as in Spain, and the real cause of the ignominious failure of Republican institutions when established in one of those countries, as in France, is a cause seldom *definitely* thought of in the United States Senate. This world doubtless be a good arrangement for Mr. CAMERON. But how would it be with the administration?

MR. GREELEY says he is in favor of removing the National Capital to New York city, because "it should be surrounded by a dense, intelligent and spirited population readily rallied by myriads to the defense of the National archives and treasure." We have seen a good many things from Mr. GREELEY'S pen touching the "population" of New York, which would make us cautious about depending on it to protect the "treasure" of the nation or anything else valuable. While we do remember that the city responded with spirit when the National Capital was first assailed, we do not forget that at the moment of its greatest peril, a "dense" mob undertook to burn down the city to assist the enemies of the nation to destroy it as well as the Capital. It only needs to be added that at the moment Mr. GREELEY was writing his letter, the Government was moving troops from distant parts of the country to enforce the laws, and insure to the citizens of New York the right to vote,—and this, too, in obedience to demands in making which Mr. GREELEY has been one of the most earnest!

THE Media (Delaware county) *American*—a most excellent weekly journal—takes strong ground in favor of Constitutional Reform—rather reaffirms its former views on the subject. The *American* is no new advocate of a Constitutional Convention. Among the arguments it advances is the one drawn from experience relating to the State Treasurership. Here, it says, is the source of the greatest evils. Year after year Legislatures have been corrupted, and will be as long as the Treasurer is chosen by the Legislature. On this point the *American* remarks as follows:

> "The Treasury fight which commenced in investigations last, will culminate this winter. No Republican legislative nomination was made without that contest bearing more or less upon it, and the man who had the courage to resist faction, or to take a stand against this continued abuse—the stand of an earnest man and not that of a demagogue—was made to fall either before the nominating conventions or at the election. More than the usual importance was attached to the contest by the knowing ones because of the unprecedented approach of the time to elect a United States Senator—an election to come off in 1872, but really almost if not quite decided now. The power which struck down our honored veterans, Stevens—who possessed the love, confidence, and the expressed favor of the people—is in better condition now than ever before to deny and defy the public wish, as will soon be made manifest. The power which converted the instructions in behalf of Curtin to other purposes and another man, is in better condition if, as promised, it secure control of the treasury of the State. Is it wrong that any interest or faction or party should have this control. Abolish this mode of electing a State Treasurer by constitutional amendment, and by the same process direct the management of the State funds."

THE condition of affairs in New York city, with respect to the probability of the use of United States troops upon election day, is not assuring. The President has directed a concentration of troops in the forts in the harbor, so that by the day of election from 2,000 to 4,000 will be close at hand. The Navy Department has issued orders to have the marines at Philadelphia and Brooklyn and all available vessels in trim to use in case of emergency. General TERRY, it is reported, is ordered to New York to command these forces. So much by way of preparation. There has been some partisan criticism of General GRANT because he has done these things, but the nation holds him responsible for the execution of the laws of Congress, and would have just cause of complaint against him if a single voter should be deprived of his rights because the Government had not in season provided measures for their enforcement. The preparations may seem harsh, but the incendiary talk of the Tammany papers and the proclamations of Mayor HALL first raised the tempest, and if it has abated at all it has been because the Government has shown itself firmly determined to enforce the laws just as they are, without fear or favor. This course has already quieted the ardor of many ward politicians to engage in repeating, and as the United States

EMBARRASSMENT OF THE POPE.

It is widely believed, and no doubt with reason, that the Pope has been rendered very unhappy by the Italian occupation of Rome. There is nothing in the character or in the best known acts of His Holiness to make it improbable that he fully believes in the divine warrant by which he held his temporal estates. Doubtless the celebrated epistle addressed by the Apostle PETER to King PEPPIN is, in his estimation, a genuine and authentic document, written by the Apostle with his own hand and making an appeal to be regarded under penalties the most frightful which it is possible for mortal man to imagine, and which only an immortal soul can pay by endurance. In the letter which PIUS IX addressed to General KANZLER on the evening before the King's troops entered the city, the act about to be consummated is characterized as "a great sacrilege and the most enormous injustice, without provocation, without even the appearance of motive." Besides the distressing sense of injury by which the old man may be supposed to be oppressed both in his personal and official character, the unsatisfactory condition of the papal finances is a heavy burden to bear. While the Italian occupation may afford a motive for his withdrawing from Rome, it is alleged that his debts make it inconsistent with honor for him to do so. When urged by influential persons to seek refuge somewhere remote from the scene of his humiliation, he is reported as saying that "retaining the dignity of Bishop of Rome, he may not abandon his diocese." It is, however, very generally believed that it is the financial question more than anything else which keeps him in the Eternal City. Immediately before the entry of the Italian troops, PIUS IX. borrowed four millions of francs from the public treasury, giving his own signature as security. Further, it is alleged that he afterwards accepted 250,000 francs to pay his current expenses. Now, the pay of the Swiss Guard falls due in the course of the present month, while no part of the expenses of last month has yet been paid. Thus financially embarrassed, politicians believe that the Holy Father is willing to extricate himself from his difficulties even at the price of a compromise with the King of Italy. This view of the subject we have met with in a newspaper edited by a Roman Catholic and of which the circulation is chiefly confined to members of the Catholic sect. However, even if His Holiness were quite free from pecuniary embarrassment, it does not seem likely that, under present circumstances, he would forsake the city for so many centuries the seat of the church of which he is head. If Europe were at peace, and the Catholic powers in the enjoyment of their pristine vigor, the sudden retirement of the Holy Father from Rome in grief and indignation, caused by the invasion of the States of the Church, or by insults offered to his person, would be followed by a marshalling of Catholic hosts for his relief, the mere sound of which would make the Italians tremble in their shoes. No such results would follow the step to-day. Evidently the shrewd Cardinals about the Pope see clearly that the most expedient course for him to take is to make the most favorable terms possible with VICTOR EMANUEL. He is a good Catholic, who is perfectly willing to guarantee the independence of the Head of the Church in a corner of Rome. By deserting the city so long identified with papal dominion over the Church, the Holy See would gain nothing while it would lose much.

NO BETTER illustration of the extent of the corruptive influences of New York politics has been all red than in as one which occurred in the Court of General Sessions on Monday. Thomas Jackson was on trial for the murder of Archibald Douglass some months ago, in self-defence it is alleged, though his victim was running from him at the time. John Graham, who achieved a disagreeable notoriety in the Molineux trial by his zeal in behalf of defending the murderer, appeared for the defense. He said "he was one of those that knew no man but his client," and then on the prisoner's behalf Judge Hand and Surrogate Rollins were called to testify to his character. The extraordinary motion was based on Jackson's charge that Mayor Hall had a particular spite against him, and that Douglass was one of the Mayor's relative and political associate and would be influenced by him to the defendant's prejudice. It certainly indicates an agreeable change in the latitude of admissible character, what chance is there for honest men, whose integrity is less widely known?

The motion was immediately denied and in the discussion upon it, Judge Bedford, who was also sitting in the case, related another incident in illustration of the way things are managed in our greatest city. He stated that on a previous occasion, when a motion was made to quash the indictment against the same prisoner was made before him an attempt to influence his decision in favor of the accused was made by another politician—the name of Congress from that district, Mr. John Fox.

Here then is the new mode for criminal lawyers: First, bring political influence to bear upon one judge and then upon another, and if you fail of an acquittal that way, trump up charges against the next judge and jury that tries to bring him to justice. It's a neat scheme, that may yet be successfully practiced.

JOHN FALLON, of Philadelphia; William S. Woods and Theodore Wright, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Franklin Hughes, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and E. P. Buell, of Warsaw, Illinois, have begun suit in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis to secure protection for their interest in the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad. They claim that on the 12th of August they contracted to build and fully equip the road from Glasgow, on the Missouri river, via Macon City and Edina, to its connection with the Alexandria and Nebraska City Railroad at Clark City, Clark county, Missouri. Payment was to be made at the rate of $20,000 per mile—the contractors agreeing to accept stock and first mortgage bonds, the latter maturing in forty years, at seven per cent. Interest, payable semi-annually, was to begin in 1880. They state that they have been ready at all times to proceed with their contract, but that they have been prevented from so doing by the corporation, and they therefore claim that they are legally entitled to recover on the 121 miles of road, $2,420,000 in stock, and $2,420,000 in first mortgage bonds, at the rate of $40,000 per mile in stocks and bonds in cash. They ask the Court for an order compelling the Company to permit them to proceed with the work, and to enjoin it from making contracts or negotiating its bonds with other parties.

AN important and novel announcement is made from Michigan to the effect that it indicates the advance in the modern education, which substitutes modern languages and mathematics for the dead languages. Principals of the public schools are satisfied that it will be well to have candidates for the scientific courses study French at least one year before seeking to become Freshmen, and it is further intimated that this requirement of preparatory French will be increased and made obligatory instead of recommended, and that ultimately knowledge of German will be required before admission. This will be all right. If two or three years preparation in the classical languages are scarcely enough before entering college, and two or three years further study of the classical languages before writing defending of a B. no less than a like amount of study of the modern languages should be sufficient for securing the degree of B. S. If French and German are taken at the threshold, the student will be given time enough to do the work well.

WE have received the first number of a new weekly paper, published at Charleston, West Virginia, called the Charleston *Herald*. J. Brisben Walker is proprietor, and Francis P. Lambert editor. Its chief aim will be to promote the development of the Kanawha and its promises to capitalists and immigrants full information as to the resources of the State and the advantages offered to settlers. In politics it will be liberal Republican, but promises not to engage in heated partisan controversies or abusive personalities. The gentlemen at the head of the enterprise are fully competent to conduct it successfully, and they have our best wishes. The typographical appearance of the number before us is very creditable.

THE oil producing counties of Pennsylvania were just enjoying the first fruits of the discovery of petroleum, when the census of 1860 was taken and it was foreseen that the census of 1870 would show a great increase of population during the decade. The returns show that Venango, Crawford and Mercer counties have increased from 119,651 population in 1860 to 160,109 in 1870, or 33 per cent, increase, while the entire Western District has increased by 39 per cent. But the three counties have not done as well as Lawrence alone, on account of her mineral interests. Her increase has been from 99,214 to 160,971, or 78 per cent.

PROTECTION is growing among the people, notwithstanding all the efforts to talk them over to Free Trade. Protection is practical, Free Trade is a theory, and the public prefers what it can understand. Proof of the truth of the St. Louis *Tribune* shows what advance the American principle is making in Missouri: "The brass founders of St. Louis say that since the developments of the zinc mines of Missouri, under the Protective Tariff, they are able to compete with foreign manufacturers, give good wages and prosper, though the price of copper is high, for brass in common use is made of copper and zinc. They expect when our tin mines are developed, under the same protection, they will be able to give good wages and prosper in the manufacture of the better description of brass."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is a remarkable fact, and one admitted as such by our ablest scientists, that the Indian, crossing with either the negro or a white, makes a deeper impression on his progeny than the other races. It is also observed that in more intricate admixture the pure Indian characteristics are resumed and those of the other races thrown off. This rule of nature is nowhere more plainly verified than in Brazil, where these three widely distinct races have intermingled to a greater extent than elsewhere. "Let any one," says Prof. AGASSIZ, "who doubts the evil of the mixture of races, and is inclined, from a mistaken philanthropy, to break down all barriers between them, visit Brazil."

In the Chestnut street stores in Philadelphia a class of superior custom has grown up among country gentlemen, hundreds of whom are regular visitors to the city to supply themselves with fine French boots and shoes, watches, jewelry, gloves, canes, elegant hats and caps, and superior coats, etc., from the fashionable shops. Some always have rooms ready for them at particular hotels. Others keep up their membership in city clubs, and many are in the habit of leaving orders with well known ticket brokers to buy seats for them for any attractive amusement.

Not less than one million of the freedmen have been, to a greater or less degree, receiving elementary education. 1,094 night schools have been sustained by the freedmen themselves. They now own 681 school houses. The average attendance of pupils has been 78 per cent. of the number enrolled. They have paid tuition fees to the amount of $61,099. They have deposited in their savings banks nearly $150,000; the sums were accumulated by being 45,000. They have drawn from their savings banks, to be used for their education, $70,000. And there are now among them 11 colleges, 48 high schools, and 3,823 ordinary schools.

A South Carolina letter says it is difficult for the people of the North to understand the actual state of affairs, or to comprehend how this system of barbarity can exist or be carried on so long before it is found out by the authorities. It must be remembered, however, that the railroad system of the State is quite limited, and the telegraph is known only in certain quarters. But one train a day passes over any of these roads except the Southern Central Railroad. A system of outrages could be perpetrated for weeks within ten miles of the county-seat of many of the upper counties, and no one outside of the immediate vicinity know anything about it.

It is proposed to amend the constitution of Louisiana so as to disfranchise defaulters and limit the State debt to $25,000,000.

It is a curious fact that the sales of railway stock in Wall street from January to September were over $500 over twelve millions, in 1869 over eight millions and a half, and in 1870 only a little over four millions. This shows a great decline in speculations in that class of investments.

At last New York has a direct steam line from India and the far East *via* the Suez canal. This subject has been talked of for month ; in fact, ever since the canal was pronounced a success. The steamer "Magdala," left for New York with an assorted cargo from Shanghai. This vessel, the "Magdala," is the first of a line intended to run between the two ports monthly, or as often as it will pay. Whether this new company can compete with our Pacific Company and the railroads, remains to be seen. As soon as the line is fully established it is expected to make the passages from port to port in about sixty-five days. The projectors of this enterprise are partly American and partly English.

Lately there have been several burglaries on the shop of Augustino, a New York gunsmith, who determined to prevent their repetition. He loaded a Springfield rifle nearly to the muzzle, and fixed it so that when any one broke open a window or door, the gun would shoot any man feloniously attempting to enter. On Tuesday morning the gun was found discharged, and George Tweedle was found lying dead. The wound being in the top of his head blown off, showing the efficacy of the device.

The st amboat racing madness is not yet cured. On Nov. 8 one is about to try to eclipse the time of the Natchez.

The Missouri Synod of the Old School Presbyterian Church, being independent, having no connection with either the United Presbyterians of the Southern Presbyterians, resolved at Kansas city not to unite with them. It claims to be the only fragment of the Old School Presbyterianism that survived the disruptions and reunions of the last ten years.

A curious journalistic venture is an illustrated monthly in Portugese that has just begun publication in New York. It is intended chiefly for circulation in Brazil, affording an accurate record of the important events of the month in the United States, with frank discussions of the principles and tendencies of North American politics.

Dr. DORMUS, of New York city, has prepared a new plan by which the duel can be made perfectly fair to both parties, and at the same time yield a pleasurable diversion to the hostile principles for a number of minutes. His plan is that, instead of meeting with pistols and a surgeon some raw morning, in a lonely field, the two injured parties simply repair to a comfortable room, with two ounces of corrosive sublimate, a pint bottle and a steam set-pump. All being ready, each man swallows an ounce of the poison; then they sit down and play "seven up" for the stomach-pump. The loser is the longest sufferer, if he fully yields his breath; both are satisfied, all is fair, and the public morals are preserved.

PERSONAL.

Newspapers that are naming Secretary COX for the Presidency, will please note that being of Canadian birth he is ineligible.

There are intimations from some English journals that Mr. MOTLEY is to leave the Capital, explains a long past event once more. It is said that Attorney General HOAR, when Secretary BOUTWELL entered the Cabinet, said it was entirely right to appoint a citizen of Massachusetts, and tendered his resignation, to be accepted when a successor from another State should be selected.

All rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, General BANKS did not write the article about "Burlingame as an Orator," recently published.

A certain upon Seeback ranks her above Ristori as says that in close fidelity and statuesque grandeur she is not always equal to Rachel, yet in many passages, in Adrienne Lecouvreur, for example, she surpasses the French actress in the more softly human tone of her delineations, and in her terrible outbursts of the struggles with jealously, the ruin when despair brings upon her heart, and the forgiving of her enemies, which closes the turbulent life of the poor actress.

Anna Dickinson is a public character—if not a public defender, as some call her. Therefore it may be interesting to know what style of gown she wears just at present. Hence the following from the Boston *Commonwealth*: Anna had the honor to appear before the first Boston audience of her season attired in a black silk dress, relieved at the waist, neck and shoulders by scarlet of the same material. About her throat she wore a jaunty collar, and but rich necklace, upon her wrists were bracelets, and her well shaped fingers rejoiced in the ornamentation of diamond and other rings. Her style of hair, as on previous occasions, was of the free-and-easy, young-mendian order, but it was not untidy, and was carefully arranged, and her eyes possessed unwonted sparkle and intelligence. On reaching the platform she deliberately surveyed the audience for some time, and, the eleventh hour struggles having become settled in their seats, she proceeded.

The New York *Tribune* expresses the opinion that "the ex-Empress Eugenie has won more genuine admiration of honest men and women during the two months of her dethronement than in all the years of her butterfly existence as the most central figure of the French Court. The circumstances of her departure from Paris, and the declarations with which she left the Tuileries, prove her to be at once a brave and tender-hearted lady."

STATE NEWS.

Philadelphia has a population of 657,179, an increase of 91,759 since 1860, or about 16 29 per cent.

The Fayette County Teachers' Institute will be held in Uniontown on Tuesday, December 27. Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, will be present.

The new church of the "United Brethren in Christ," at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, will be dedicated on Sunday, November 18, by Bishop Weaver.

A little daughter of Mrs. Thomas, of Wallaceville, Venango county, fell into a tub of hot water on Saturday last, and died on Monday following. Mrs. Thomas lost her husband by an accident last spring, he having been thrown against the handles of a plow and fatally injured.

David Welty, Jr., was killed while assisting in putting up the frame of a shed at his father's residence, in Lehman township, Clearfield county, on Saturday last.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Fagundas Corners, Erie county, was dedicated on December 6th. Dr. Loomis, President of Allegheny College, will officiate, assisted by other eminent ministerial brethren.

R. J. McQuillen has retired from the Forest *Republican*, and been succeeded by Mr. Dunn, who formerly edited the paper.

Mr. Benjamin Shuman, aged seventy-two years, committed suicide near Roxbury, Franklin county, on the 15th inst., by hanging himself to a tree. He had labored for two years under a deep-settled melancholy.

William Smith, of Honesdale, who was very badly injured by a railroad accident on the Erie road some time ago, has lately obtained a verdict for $10,000 against the company.

In visiting the wells of the oil region one is struck with the originality of the oil operator. You see it sticking around on the derricks; a drilling well will have on a board nailed to sight, and it was noticeable on the wells above the mouth of the Big Sandy river. Its operation is especially confined to bridges above the Big Sandy. It was upon the strength of a carefully considered and prudent act, confirming the men to bridge companies in the width of the channel span, but its general prominence above that Congress saw fit to fix the importance of maintaining the navigation of the Ohio river free from serious obstructions. It provides for a channel of not less than 250 feet and three hundred feet in width, and for piers ninety feet above low water mark, or, as an alternative, piers of seventy feet, with same channel span, and pivot draws of not less than one hundred feet in width, placed at "accessible and navigable" points. Let us compare the practical effect of the provisions of this act with the resolution got through Congress by Gen. Sibley, fixing the low water mark at above the mouth of the Big Sandy, is equal to one hundred and twenty feet here, and seventy feet there is equal to one hundred feet here, the rise in the river there being about thirty feet less than it is here. The only obstruction at a bridge ninety feet high, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, would present to free navigation would be the increased difficulty in getting through the span of three hundred feet with the tows, with a current largely accelerated by the piers in the river.

OHIO NEWS.

A Mr. Ward, of Huntington, Lorain county, came to his death in Hartland on Friday last, in the following manner: He was gathering wild honey, and after ascending a tree some twenty feet for that purpose, he missed his hold, fell, and was instantly killed. He was a single man, aged about thirty-five years.

A seven year old son of Frank Verbsky, of Euclid township, Cuyahoga county, was shot through the head by a stray ball, while out hunting with his brothers, on Monday last, and instantly killed. It is not known who fired the shot.

The *Plain Dealer* relates an incident of a youth who started from San Francisco with but $2 00 in his pockets, and arrived there without a cent to spend on reaching of the money. He intended to sell papers in his new home, but that business being poor, he applied to the industrial school and was adopted. The name of the lad is Wyatt William Ballard, and some seventeen years hence will fill the highest office in the gift of the people of the world.

Cynth'a Rexlen, *alias* Annie Williams, committed suicide at Toledo Sunday night by taking morphine.

Richard Curtner, aged eighteen years, was instantly killed, half a mile west of Troy, Miami county, about five o'clock Tuesday morning. He was hauling wood, when, going down a large hill, the wagon tongue broke, when the horses started to run. Curtner threw him out, the wheels of the wagon passing over his head.

The certificate of the Obelisk Building Association, with $40,000 capital, of the Bellair Implement and Machine Work, with $150,000 capital stock, and of the Stillwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company, Dayton, with $200,000 capital, were filed in the Secretary of State's office on Tuesday.

The Ohio Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be held at Cincinnati next month.

A movement is on foot in Akron to compel all delinquent tax payers to pay up or sell.

On last Saturday evening, Mrs. MAYS, of Mahoningtown, mother of Prof. G. W. MAYS, of New Castle, was stricken with paralysis, and remained unconscious until her death, which occurred on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. Mr. MAYS was then with her, but she replied that she wished to get herself a cup of tea first. Mr. MAYS then went to bed himself, and nothing was known until morning, when the old lady was found prostrate and dying.

Miss Della Aimes, a young lady about seventeen years of age, residing with her parents at East Norwalk, was very seriously burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, on Saturday night, the 15th inst. On that particular night she was sleeping with her mother, who had a restless infant, and to save trouble the lamp was left burning. Waking up in the night, Miss Aimes discovered it to be burning very high, and making a peculiar noise, and rising hastily she attempted to blow it out, when it suddenly exploded and she was instantly enveloped in flames. The screams of the unfortunate girl soon brought to her aid her father, from an adjoining apartment, who hastily tore from her burning clothes, but not until she was very badly burned from her face to he r feet.

The Methodist Book Concern scandal is by no means quieted or settled. It is desired to remove the investigation from New York, where the feeling in favor of Dr. Lanahan is said to be general, and therefore the prosecution not sanguine in being made at Cincinnati, where the Book Committee is composed of a regular semi-annual meeting. It is reported that this movement is prompted by the Book Concern itself, which is not satisfied with the result of last summer's investigation. A New York special, dated Tuesday, says the work in Cincinnati will be conducted quietly, and with as much secrecy as possible, and it is designed to suspend or remove Dr. Lanahan from his position before the Church at large even knows the machinations set in operation. A sub-committee of three has been in secret session in this city for a week past, investigating the charges made against the junior agent, and yesterday started for Cincinnati to meet the general committee. They were accompanied by the Rev. Drs. Carleton and Lanahan, the agents of the Concern. So quietly have these proceedings been taken that the press of this city, and even those Methodists most interested in the matter, have been kept in complete ignorance of them."

THE CUBAN HURRICANE.

Some Account of Its Great Ravages.

The latest Cuban mails give fuller particulars of the destruction committed on that island by the hurricane of October 7th and 8th. The *World's* letter is authority for the statements here made: Matanzas is the place worst dealt with, and the reports from there are indeed sad ones. Nearly four hundred houses swept away, and about one thousand lives lost, tell at once how overwhelming was the storm there. The city is built on the bay of the same name, and upon the banks of two rivers—the San Juan and the Yumuri—which empty their waters into the bay hardly half a mile apart. This peculiar location was chiefly the means of the disasters it suffered. The bridges caught the descending drift in its course to the bay along their piers, and soon species of dams were formed that forced the accumulating waters of the two rivers yet faster from their natural beds; and worse still, the wind coming from the east drove the waters of the bay over the front streets of the city, and up the two rivers, thus preventing the steams from discharging their fast increasing volumes in their regular way. The inundations of the unfortunate wards were able to render but little assistance to their fellow-citizens of the inundated wards and suburbs, as the wind extended its work of destruction to their homes unroofing houses, destroying by prostration, leveling trees to the ground, and doing other damage. For more than forty hours Matanzas and its inhabitants remained thus scourged with wind and water —the first increasing in intensity, the second in height. Finally at 3:30 A. M., the rain ceased and the wind suddenly fell.

A letter from a Matanzas merchant states that 482 dead bodies had been found and buried, and that 300 more corpses were accounted for. The most prominent man drowned was the rich merchant Pedro Benet. Not a single American is among the victims. The brute creation naturally fared worse than the man in the inundated wards and suburbs, and the number of horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, &c., drowned is very great. In striking contrast to the losses of heroism is the fact that many malefactors who commenced pillaging and plundering as soon as the storm had commenced abated. Governor Duriel soon heard of this, and immediately ordered a thousand volunteers on duty as special policemen, and for the protection of empty houses and saved properties.

Cardenas is next to Matanzas in its losses and disasters from the storm.

From Guines, Nueva Paz, Corral Nuevo, Guira, Alacranes, Madruga, Bemba, Bolondron, Cabezas, and two dozen or more smaller towns and villages, I have unvarying reports of houses blown down or unroofed, and trees all gone.

Full reports show that hundreds of sugar houses have been more or less injured (blown down or roofs of chimneys gone), and estate, plantation and farm residences, outbuildings and negro quarters have fared much worse, being of course, of construction. In Guines (town) alone over one thousand persons have sought temporary shelter, having for a while abandoned their homes within the agricultural portions of the district. The extensive repairs now going on in the city of Matanzas and farms come at a most unfavorable moment, since the time for commencing cane grinding is near at hand. The crop will, however, yet fed find a greater drawback in their immense losses of cattle, mules, horses, &c., for the brute creation suffered much on the estates, plantations and farms as well as in Matanzas. The eastern portions of the district of Colon and the famous Cienaga de Zapata were terribly scourged, also the coast and overflowing streams, and over 12,000 head of cattle drowned. The sugar crop is generally prostrated, and the final yield probably thereby reduced one-third or more, which means from 300,000 to 400,000 bags of sugar less in the coming crop. In the districts of Guines, Bejucal, Bemba and Guira, a good deal of rice is raised every year, but reports agree in saying that the storm has about destroyed their rice crop for this year. Another sensible, though not heavy, loss is the general destruction of the tobacco barns in the tobacco plantain, which is cultivated the most, serving a large proportion of the population as a substitute for bread. From on the house of Cafiamo was swept away, and the fragments, with a few pieces of furniture, were found on the island of Cayo Piedras, about three miles off. A commission to the Cuban Commercial denies that Chicago owes her commercial power to railroads, and says:

> We have passed through what Chicago must yet endure. The fire was but a local affair. She will suffer in the same way; but she has the means of rebuilding at once, which not any other thing has contributed to her growth and prosperity. She has excellent water connection with Canada and the British Provinces, and with the West of the world she connects. In the building of a low bridge, destructive of navigation, across the Straits of Mackinaw, her cheap water transportation has given her an enormous and profitable trade with the Canadas, Minnesota, Dakota, and the whole of the magnificent water communication she has brought to her harbor. Any article entering into the processes of labor, and articles of commerce cheaper than we have obtained them, iron, lumber, fish, salt, crockery, the finer grades of hardware, and other articles. She has received in the first nine months of 1870 at New York, although part of it is artificial, demanding transhipment, and she is clearing to-day for the Niagara Ship Canal. Her shipments of flour and grain and provisions have landed at New York by water are immensely larger than her shipments by rail. We can supply a larger population by water than Chicago has done. The National Government, at last aroused to a correct appreciation of the merits of the beautiful river, whose waters wash the shores of many of the most populous cities, and of the other rivers flowing to the ocean and the Northwest, has taken the improvement in hand, and we may reasonably look for the speedy removal of all natural obstructions to free navigation. Shall we then permit the construction of artificial obstacles to the navigation of the river, which can be removed at so much wealth, and is to-day more important to us than all the railroads which enter our city? Shall we permit a bridge company to do this great wrong, to save a little money in the original outlay for the bridge, which might be so constructed as to accommodate both river and railroad interests.

The same writer contrasts the effect upon navigation of the bridges built upon the upper part of the Ohio, with the result that under the one the Newport bridge is built according to the company's charter, and that by the act of Congress of 1862 was passed to legalize the Steubenville bridge, to provide for the construction of the Bellaire and Parkersburg bridge, and to generally authorize the construction of bridges over the Ohio river below the mouth of the Big Sandy river. Its operation is especially confined to bridges above the Big Sandy. It was upon the strength of a carefully considered and prudent act, confirming the men to bridge companies in the width of the channel span, but its general prominence above that Congress saw fit to fix the importance of maintaining the navigation of the Ohio river free from serious obstructions. It provides for a channel of not less than 250 feet and three hundred feet in width, and for piers ninety feet above low water mark, or, as an alternative, piers of seventy feet, with same channel span, and pivot draws of not less than one hundred feet in width, placed at "accessible and navigable" points. Let us compare the practical effect of the provisions of this act with the resolution got through Congress by Gen. Sibley, fixing the low water mark at above the mouth of the Big Sandy, is equal to one hundred and twenty feet here, and seventy feet there is equal to one hundred feet here, the rise in the river there being about thirty feet less than it is here. The only obstruction at a bridge ninety feet high, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, would present to free navigation would be the increased difficulty in getting through the span of three hundred feet with the tows, with a current largely accelerated by the piers in the river.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

The General Feeling Against Them and their Perilous Situation.

Although the telegraph has stated that the Chinese Government has inflicted some severe punishments on account of the Tien-Tsin massacres, the latest letters from China indicate that foreign residents there are still apprehensive of serious troubles with the natives. The symptoms of an outbreak against foreigners are too numerous and strong, to warrant the belief that even if the vigorous measures of the Emperor or the presence of the troops and worship of the Western powers will prevent its occurrence. The common people to be expelled from China, and many Mandarins and *literati* share in this delusion. At Tien-Tsin the foreign residents fear to remain after the ice blockades the port. There is a strong public feeling against them, which they do not want to risk, when the United States steamer Ashuelot and six other vessels are no longer there to protect them. It is significant that the natives here and at Pekin bought rapidly as proud trophies, fans painted with representations of the massacre. At Tungchan, a treaty port which has never used much on account of its poor harbor, the American missionaries, who have been there for ten years, have received such warnings as those at Tien-Tsin did and had to leave. It is believed that the provincial and local authorities were inciting a rising against them. For this reason they sought refuge elsewhere, leaving their native converts, whom they could not protect, to pitiless persecution.

The rulers think that France cannot hurt them during the war, and are consequently quite independent toward Count Rochechouart as the minister to whom redress for French citizens. They think that now the French cannot attack them before the rivers freeze, so that Pekin and Tien-Tsin are certainly safe until the first March. Besides this it is reported that the Chinese have for years been paying great attention to the manufacture of all kinds of improved firearms, both of American and European models; that they have very extensive armories and arsenals at Nankin, well supplied with all the material of war; that these manufactures of improved firearms have been carried on for years by skilled native artisans under the superintendence of Americans and Europeans.

A Shanghai letter gives the following dismal view of the feeling of the Chinese people:

> "The political outlook from this the commercial metropolis of China becomes daily more lurid. The northern half of the country, say from Ningpo upwards, is exhibiting a retrograde direction a hostile spirit towards foreigners. At Ningpo a day was publicly appointed, as at Tien-Tsin, for a massacre. Children were taken from mission schools, and the converts were told that after their foreign teachers were beheaded their turn would come next. A timely proclamation from the Tsung Yamen quieted the city, but matters had become so threatening that a British gunboat was made every preparation for defense. Chinkiang, on the Yangtse, the only French residency in the interior, is equally menacing, and the other residents have themselves left the very insecure. At Kinkiang, higher up the river, semi-official information has been communicated to the effect that if the three mandarins whose heads were demanded by the French were to be given up for that purpose every foreigner in Kinkiang would be slain. Certainly there is no security for foreigners in Northern China, save here at Shanghai, where we feel able to defend ourselves with the aid of

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 27, 1870.

New York *Commercial* of yesterday says: ert has it that a foreign bank, lately con- ns for exac ing usurious rates from bor- 's of gold, is the chiefagent in producing artificial stringency. The bank is said to sold a large amount of gold and to have he currency proceeds out of the market. abstract right of this institution to do it pleases with its funds is not question- or is it pretended that any lawful reason a clique of American speculators should rate with the foreign institution for ng the whole community by deranging oney market. There are however, very tain reasons for believing the banks bankers should employ every means n their pow r for making these parties at there is a penalty upon such disreput- proceedings; and we observe among re- ble capitalists a very decided disposition tually excommunicate this class of sative marauders from the pale of Wall communion.

Journal of Commerce of yesterday says: sudden change from the prevailing ease during several previous days, is attrib- y many to the quiet and private withdrawals by combinations to depress the prices of , and consequently may be but tempo- .

In the same connection the *Bulletin*, ing to the Dry Goods trade, says: "The of the current trade is with city retailers ear by dealers. Reports from the West that the mi d weather acts unfavorably demand, and that retailers reduce their very slowly, which account for the lim- operations with jobbers. The South- ling forward orders to some extent, but certainty about the marketing of the op of cotton tends to limit the confi- of merchants in that section.

rs a New York letter: Cotton has been to the belief in peace, though d Wright, in his circular to-day, "can thing to justify such a prospect" Gold en sold short heavily on the same be- nd bonds have been kept stiff as ram- the face of low gold for the same rea- , too, have there been extensive move- in breadstuffs and provisions, based on ined demand if the war is to go on. at if it suddenly ceases? Can this hop- demand continue?

all the great branches of trade and ufactures, deeply invested in the pros- peace or war, it is no wonder that an ption of the cable causes a feverish anx- prevail, or that news should be looked for keenness almost indescribable. At the hour there is no doubt the majority of ial observers are believers in peace, but well be doubted whether the advent of would work the results that so many predict.

It would further inflate cotton there is y a question, and there is a possibility readstuffs and provisions would, for a at least, hold their own—perhaps ad- but the chances are ten to one that and stocks, when the first flurry of peac- would decline, and that gold would ! As there are scores of persons ready it in burning their fingers on the theory ace will cause gold to reel downward to par.

s. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol- quotations of Government bonds in ork to-day, as furnished them by Jay s Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
onds '81	113¾	113¾	.....
onds '62	112¾	112¾	.....
onds '64	111¾	111¾	.....
onds '65	111¾	111¾	.....
onds '65 new	110¾	110¾	.....
onds '67	110¾	110¾	.....
onds '68	110¾	110¾	.....
10s	110¾	110¾	.....
	112¾	113	.....

s T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood street, quote United States es in New York to-day as follows:

	111¾
1881	112¾
1862	112¾
1864	111¾
1865	111¾
68	106¾
nuary and July, 1865	110¼
nuary and July, 1867	110¼
nuary and July, 1868	110¾
Pacific Railway	85½
Pacific Railway	92
y Pacifics	111

following table, made up from dis- received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth ave- ws the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, he various sessions of the New York xchange during the day:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
ober 27, 1870.						
	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
	100	100	100¾	100	100	100¾
		100		100		
st		125		125		
ore	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
		136		136		
P		103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
	52¾	52¾		52¾		
	70	70		70		
	80¾	80¾		80¾		
	115	115		114¾		
	108	108		108¾		
	68	68		68		
	37½	37½		37½		
	43½	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
	67	67		67		
	43¾	43¾		43¾		
	43¾	43¾		43¾		
	40	40		40		
	112¾	112	112	112	112	112¾

mparison between yesterday and quotations shows the following

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
& Hudson	92¾	92	...	¼
strial scrip	87	87½	...	½
	22½	22¾	¼	...
	100	100¾	¾	...
	133¼	133¾	...	...
Central	136	136	...	...
ore	93¾	93¾	¼	...
	103¾	103¾	...	...
nd Pitts	81¾	81¾	...	½
stern	80¾	80¾	...	...
erred	88¾	88¾	¼	...
and	110¾	110¾	...	¼
	62¾	62¾	...	...
erred	90¾	90¾	...	...
	52¾	52¾	...	¼
erred	76	75	¼	...
yne	80¾	81	...	¼
l Miss	31¾	32	¼	...
fall	43¾	43¾	...	...
Express	67	67	...	...
	112	111¾	...	¼
vidend				

rs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and mem- of the Petroleum Stock Exchange, fur- following quotations of the closing -day of the most active stocks

vania Central	93¾
iphia and Erie	22¾
Navigation	32
sa preferred	38½
and Allegheny Railroad	44
Valley Railroad	68
nsylvania Railroad	42¾
and Amboy Railroad	116
ll Navigation	16
ille Passenger Railroad	14¼

s W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth (Apollo Building), dealer in Governe- state and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, nsurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, ted daily at the New York Stock Ex- and buys and sells stocks on a margin same commission as that on the same the New York brokers. Money to ums of $500 and upwards on collateral ndorsed promissory notes, or on mar- a city or Allegheny county real es-

CE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY October 27, 1870. }

KS—The general markets, in all their tions, exhibit no changes worthy of ll class of dealers to record, or to bring and seem to be well content with the . The weather is warm and spring- n occasional showers of rain, which, last but little effect thus far on the Country dealers are arriving in goodly , and find, what we have repeatedly n, that Pittsburgh is the place to get l and winter stocks at the lowest d on the most accommodating terms. MERCIAL never leads its readers astray, quiet, steady and unchanged in d both mills and stores report an eal demand. Receipts since our last Grain comes in feely and finds ready rrent figures. Groceries are active n unchanged. Bacon and provisions ergone no change in prices, the stock is being reduced, and will ere long be replaced from the new crop, ould the present warm weather con- ll not come into the market in large e for some time.

lowing the wholesale prices, un- rwise noted:

—The supply on the market is large; ipts since our last being 549 bbls, 1 256 50 ₰ bbl for choice to The market has undergone no k fair business was transacted at the Pearls, 7@7½c; Pearls, 9@9½c; Soda ned, 6½ @ cent., 8¾@9c, common, 6¾ 8½ ₰.

Cocoa—The supply is in excess of the which causes a dull market. We are sales at 6@7 per ₰, extreme rates. The supply is fair. Constants 9⅞@9 ch; Hickory nuts $1 50 ₰ bush; walnuts sell.

ic—Sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c; 18½c ₰ ₰.

The market at present is in a very

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 26.—Iron—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet. The demand is principally for small parcels, but as the receipts continue light, prices are unchanged; 100 tons Eglinton from yard sold at $33, and 125 ex. ship on private terms. The demand for American has subsided, and prices are not very steady. There has been very little inquiry for either new or old rails, but prices are very firm at the quotations previously noted. Refined bar from store remains without animation; we quote nominally $85@85 ₰ ton.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

OCTOBER 26.—In pig iron there is very little movement, but prices are without material change. No. 1 sold at $36@32; No. 2 is quoted at $29 50@30. Bar Iron sells at $80 ₰ ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch Pig sells at $33 ₰ ton.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 26.—Wool—Domestic fleece is without notable change either in price or demand. Manufacturers are taking small quantities of Combing and Delaine selections, with which the market is lightly stocked, and other desirable lines of fleece are in fair request. The sales comprise some 175,000 ℔s fleece, including 20,000 ℔s Ohio X and XX, at 47@50c; 5,000 ℔s Delaine on private terms; 10,000 ℔s Combing, &c., 50,000 ℔s Western, 35@45c, the inside price for unwashed; 20,000 ℔s in mixed lots at various prices; also, 12,000 ℔s extra super pulled at 38@40c; 6,000 ℔s lambs', 38c; 75,000 ℔s spring clip California, 25@32c for very burry to free from burry; and 10,000 ℔s medium fleece, 31@32c. Foreign is quiet, and prices to a considerable extent nominal.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 26.—There has been very little movement, but prices are without material change, sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 49@51c X 48@49c; medium 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine at 45@46c; medium 46@48c; coarse 45@47c; dark colored prairie lots 40@44c for all grades unwashed fine 39@43c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 27½@29c; coarse and medium unwashed 33@34c; combing and delaine unwashed 42c; combing and delaine washed 55@55c; tub washed 52@54c for choice, and 49@50c for fair lots; pulled wools sell at 50@60c for lambs and super.—*North American.*

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Italy	October 29	Liverpool.
Perelre	October 29	Havre.
Tripoli	October 29	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	October 29	Liverpool.
Australia	October 29	Glasgow.
Etna	November 1	Liverpool.
Iowa	November 2	Liverpool.
China	November 2	Liverpool.
Minnesota	November 2	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	November 3	Liverpool.
Palmyra	November 5	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, October 27, 1870.

River about thirty inches and rising. Weather cloudy and raining. It rained hard the last part of the night.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, October 27, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Granite State at 12 M. Us: Nightingale at 9 P. M., and Ozark at 11 P. M. River stationary; cloudy and very warm.

The Visitor No. 4 and Kate Henderson were sold at public sale to-day. The Visitor was bought by D. H. Clark for twenty-three hundred and fifty dollars; the Kate Henderson was bought by Capt. Geo. W. Bay for forty-five hundred dollars, both sales for cash.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	P. Donaldson	Geneva.
Trader	Reno	Wheeling.

Monongahela pier marks three feet seven inches.

Left of Brunot's Island four feet two inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet seven inches at the pier marks, and falling; on the left of Glasshouse there is four feet two inches.

THE Lorena, from Portland, arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday.

ARKANSAS river rose twelve feet in forty-eight hours. Van Buren Bar had seventeen feet on the 19th.

ZANESVILLE has four packets now—two to Pittsburgh, one to McConnellsville and one to Parkersburg.

THE two boats contracted for at Pittsburgh by Captain Rhea are for the "Carter Line," Red river steamers.

THE steamer Glendale, Messenger and Mary Davage are receiving for the lower ports, and will depart on the first water.

THE San Francisco bay steamer Belle is sunk of Rio Vista, with sixty tons wheat. A barge in tow was cut loose without damage to cargo.

CAPTAIN Tomb's Silver Lake No. 4 loads at Portland for New Orleans. She brought a large lot of walnut lumber from St. Louis to Portland.

A BIG ONE—The Custom House measurement of the John Kyle is as follows: Hull, 989.75; engine room, 42.60; steerage, 206.67—total tonnage, 1,619.06.

HULL INSPECTORS don't like iron hulls. They are afraid of losing their occupations. They may as well learn some other trade, for the time is at hand when there will be no use for them.

THE steam tug Eagle, one of the oldest boats in Columbia river, sunk near Portland, Oregon, on the 16th. An effort will be made to raise her.

THE Lafourche *Republican* states, under the head of an order of the Seventh District, that the wreck of the Right Way will be sold on November 5th, to the highest bidder, for cash.

CAPT. ALFRED BELLWOOD, the oldest steamboat pilot on the Wabash river, and perhaps in the Mississippi Valley, died at his residence in Lawrence county, Ill., a few miles above Vincennes, on Wednesday last.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington, left Zanesville on Tuesday for this port. She will leave here on Saturday at the regular hour, 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

THE splendid passenger steamer Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, is announced for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Capt. James Mellon does the honors in the office, and they are well done.

THE fairlamed passenger steamer Messenger, Capt. Robert Greenlee, an experienced and popular officer, is receiving freight at Memphis and New Orleans, and will leave on the first rise. The first clerk is Mr. John G. Fisher, a gentlemenly and accomplished officer.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: It will be remembered that the E. R. Hudson and Granite State both left for up the river last Friday evening. The former started first, but passed and repassed each other several times before reaching Gallipolis, but the Granite State, turning back from Pomeroy, and the Hudson five miles below that point. It is no disparagement to the Hudson to say that the Granite State is a little the fastest boat.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Secretary of War has dispatched a Board of United States Engineers there, at the request of the Committees of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and Common Council, who are now engaged in examining the Newport bridge relative to its being an obstruction to navigation. Pilots and others have formed on the subject ought to furnish all the facts they have relative to this bridge obstruction while the Board of Engineers are making their surveys.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* on the situation: "Weather warm. The river has risen altogether eight inches, and was still coming up at last reports. Business was dull around the wharf, and there was a lively attendance of boatmen on Change. The levee is stationary, and the Upper Mississippi is falling, consequently the swell here must have come from the Missouri. We see also words and music of the sales reported are at prices bid. Upon Lower Creek $8 10 was the ruling bid, with sellers asking from $3 10@3 12½, and at $3 25 for gravity. Upon Upper Creek $2 22@$3 and $3 were bid, with sellers at $3. All reported transactions are at this figure, though $3 05 was the price asked by many producers and holders of oil. We quote the following sales.

1,000 bbls pipe creek	3 00
1,000 bbls Whitecoaks	2 85
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 10
1,000 bbls Brinsmade	3 10
1,500 bbls Rouseville	3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 10
500 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 25

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Fairview Oil Works	224	Spray Oil Works	400
Rivers & Oil Works	1,008	H Miller	252
W C Coleman	504	Holmes Oil Works	756
Lockhart, Frew & Co	450	J A Hutchinson	376
A B Mills	704	A Hutchinson	228
Standard Oil Works	450	J A Hutchinson	630
Standard Oil Works	1,100	Penn'a Oil Works	504
Vesta Oil Works	148	Standard Oil Works	320
Liberty Oil Works	74	Bissell, Bly & Co	74
David Kirk	74	P Mason	76
Pennock, Ball & co	76	E H Palmer	150
Total			6,304

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 400 bbls; D C Herbert to Fairview Oil Works, 224 do; L Reside Oil Works, 1,100 do; D C Herbert to Riverside Oil Works, 1,100 do; Reed & Smith to S M Miller, 756 do; Thomas Ross to H W O'Tweedle, 314 do; Fisher & Ross to Citizens' Oil Works, 224 do; J Marshall to A Hutchinson, 456 do; W Barlieb to A B Mills, 74 do; Lockhart & Frew to Hutchinson & Bailey, 228 do; Lockhart & Frew to Standard Oil Works, 496 do; D C Herbst to Standard Oil Works, 548 do; S S Burnside to Hutchinson Refinery, 630 do; S Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 166 do; S A Bushman to Vesta Oil Works, 220 do; J Gallagher to Standard Oil Works, 224 do; I M Perry to Bayne & Co, 74 do; R S Duncan to Imbrie & Co, 76 do; John Kunkel to Kunkel & Co, 76 do; Owner to Pennock & Ball, 76 do; Owner to E H Palmer, 83 do.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 29, 1870. }

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12½c	Juniata B	11 c
Lonsdale A	12½c	Anchor C	11 c
Eagle Extra	12½c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11 c	Glenwood	11 c
Idahoe	12 c	Pennsylvania	11 c
Nonstook	12 c	Magnolia	11 c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	12 c	Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	13½c	American	11½@12 c
Simpsons	11 c	Cumberlands	11½@12 c
Dunnells	11 c	Gloucester	11½ c
Conestoga	11 c	Garner	11½@11½c
Lancaster	11 c	Troy	11½ c
Wamsutta	7½@8 c	Allen Pinks	12½c
Shirtings	10@9c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	12½ to 20c	Hamilton	12½@20c
Manchester	12½ to 17c	Armures	18 @19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Bukshire	14c
Gloucester	13½	American	11c
Glasgow	15	Laurel G	12½c
Wamsee	15		

TICKS.

Conestoga Premium A	33c
Gold Medal	24c
Conestoga C T	20c
Conestoga G C A	18c
Kellyville F	16c
Eagle Yarns, Candlewick Carpet Chain and Twine	35c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1870.

MONEY.

The ease in money toward the close is quite marked, the supply of capital offering increased as the day advanced, and before the close of bank hours was considerably in excess of the wants of borrowers. Call loans have declined from 7 to 5 ₰ cent., and there were some exceptional transactions at 4 ₰ cent. Prime business notes were discounted at 7 to 9 per cent., but anything not prime passes at irregular and much higher rates.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Quiet and firm. The leading bankers ask $109⅞, but the actual transactions were made at $109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Dull and lower opened at 112 and closed at 111¾@111¾. Borrowing rates flat at 1-32 for carrying, but 1 per cent was paid Clearances $43,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull. The Treasury took $2,000,000 at 108 21-100@108 25-100.

Coupons, 1881	113½@113¾	5-20s 1867	110¼@110½
Coupons, 1862	112¾@113	5-20s 1868	110¾@110¾
5-20s 1864	111¾@111¾	10-40s	108¾@108¾
5-20s 1865	111¾@111¾	Currency 6s	111 @111¾
5-20s 1865, new	110¾@110¾		

STATE BONDS

Missouris	91	Virginias, old	62
Tennessee, old	62½	North Carolinas, old	47½
Tennessee, new	60½	North Carolinas, new	37
Virginias, new	61		

STOCK MARKET

Quiet and firm at the close. The fluctuations throughout the day were compared with ¼ per cent. on the leading stocks; and the only feature was a sharp decline in Panama and Mariposa preferred. The fall in Mariposa was occasioned by the announcement that notice had been served upon the trustee of certain bonds, sell the property on account of default in the payment of the interest. The continued decline in Panama is the natural result of the revolution in the carrying trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Central	92¾	Quicksilver	37½
Cumberland Coal	30	Do preferred	50
Northern Union Tel	84¾	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver	5	N. J. Central	108
Marlposa	5¾	St. Paul	80
Do preferred	9	Do preferred	80½
Fargo Express	57	Wabash	50¼
Wells-Fargo	57¾	Do preferred	75
A. M. Express	47¾	Fort Wayne	97¾
United States Express	45½	Terre Haute	28
Pacific Mail	47½	Do preferred	56
N. Y. Central	97¾	Chicago and Alton	114¾
N. Y. Central Scrip	86½	Do preferred	120¾
Do preferred	95	Chicago and Rock Island	107¾
Harlem	130	Burlington & Quincy	150
Do preferred	134	Lake Shore	93¾
Reading	97¾	Illinois Central	93¾
Michigan Central	120¾	Illinois Central	135¾
Cleve & Pitts	93½		

Sub-Treasury balances—Gold $64,325,073; currency $6,975,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 27, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Selling fairly at $4 50@5 75.

WHEAT—No 2 spring unsettled, but speculatively active, closing at $1 00¾ cash and seller the month; $1 01¼ seller November, this afternoon dull at $1 seller November.

CORN—No 2 steady at 40c.

OATS—No 2 dull at 34½c.

RYE—No 1 steady at 68c.

BARLEY—Dull and declined 2@2½c at 76½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork nominal at $24 25. Lard weak at 14¾; new green meats neglected and nominal.

Hogs—Dull and declined 15@20c at $7 20@7 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Cotton dull and declined; sales 1,500 bales uplands at 16½c. Flour firm and in fair demand; sales 12,000 bbls; superfine $5 10@5 40; extra $5 50@5 60; choice $5 65@5 80; white wheat $6 00@6 25; Southern firm and in fair demand, but lower; sales 1,000 bbls; common to fair extra $5 75@6 50; choice $6 60@7 50; white wheat $6 60@7 25. Wheat 1 spring new $1 03@1 04; winter red and amber $1 24@1 26; white Michigan $1 28@1 30; but unchanged; sales 100,000 bushels old western in store at 88c. Barley in fair demand but at lower rates; sales 28,000 bushels Canada West at $1 05@1 12. Corn scarce and firm and 1@2c better; sales 39,000 bushels mixed at 79@80c. Oats steady; sales 58,000 bush western at 48@49c; Ohio 51@52c. Rye firm at 90c. Pork in fair demand, but new lots dull and firm. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Hams in pickle 20c. Lard dull but unchanged, sales 250 tierces steam at 14 @16½c; kettle 16¾@16¾c. 500 December, at 13¾c 100, each last half of January and February at 13¾c. Whisky dull and a shade lower; sales 250 bbls at 88¾ @90c.

LATEST—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower by 1c; new spring $1 22@1 24; winter red and amber $1 30@1 32. Corn dull and drooping. Oats steady; western 54c; Ohio 55@56c. Corn scarce and firm; 90c. Pork firm at $24 50. Beef dull. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Hams in pickle 20c. Lard dull but unchanged, sales 250 tierces steam at 14 @16½c; kettle 16¾@16¾c. 500,

The Daily Commercial.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pennsylvania Central's Proposal to the Martinsburg and Potomac Company—Roads Leased in Ohio—The Sullivan and Erie Road—Railroads in Colorado, &c., &c.

MARTINSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Martinsburg and Potomac Company, convened at Martinsburg on Thursday, September 29th, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, President of the Company, presented to the Board the result of his recent mission to Philadelphia, in substance as follows:

He said that the President and Directors of the Cumberland Valley Railroad assembled in Philadelphia, at the officeof the Pennsylvania Central, on Tuesday, the 27th of the month, to take into consideration the expediency of extending its connection into the Valley of Virginia, and to determine what aid, if any, it would give to the Martinsburg and Potomac Railroad. J. Edgar Thomson, President, and Thos. A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central were present, acting on behalf of their road. No doubt was expressed by any one as to the expediency of extending the railroad connections of Pennsylvania from the Potomac River by Martinsburg to Winchester, and all concurred in the selection of that route. No bedlist on was expressed as to their obligation to construct, exclusively from their own resources, a permanent *bridge* across the Potomac river at Powell's Bend, and of their readiness to proceed at once to the construction of that bridge. Entire satisfaction was expressed at the local aid, $10,000 per mile, contributed by the county of Berkeley, and there was a full and distinct admission of the obligation upon their part, *to advance the requisite necessary to the construction of the road.* Upon this point there was an entire concurrence of views between the Pennsylvania companies and himself. But the President, Scott, here inquired in what form he, Mr. Faulkner, expected that aid to be rendered? Mr. Faulkner replied by *subscription* on the part of the Pennsylvania Company to the stock of the Martinsburg Company for the amount which would enable the latter road to spend what had been subscribed by the county of Berkeley. This gave rise to considerable discussion, in which the President, Scott, Biddle and others of the Board participated—on the one side, and Mr. Faulkner on the other. They expressed their perfect readiness to advance the money on the corporate bonds of the company, but were reluctant to make a *subscription*, as it would be establishing a precedent which would embarrass them in future operations in Pennsylvania. Mr. F. contended that he always understood the aid to be rendered was to be by a *subscription;* that this understanding on his part was expressed in all his communications official or unofficial with the Board, and that no correction of that impression had ever been made in any reply addressed to him; that he had so announced to the voters of Berkeley county in his remarks accompanying the ordinance, a copy of which had been carried to the offices of both companies, and that he could not feel himself at liberty to accept or carry any other understanding of the matter without the instructions of the voters, or some clear and unequivocal expression of the Board of Berkeley county. After a discussion a resolution was proposed by Vice President Scott and adopted by the Board, pledging the Company to construct the bridge across the Potomac and to co-operate with the counties in advancing the means to take one the corporate bonds of the Martinsburg and Potomac Railroad Company, from the Potomac road to Winchester, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Faulkner said that he could not now make any distinct or specific recommendation to the Board. He was desirous at this time to recommend an acceptance or a rejection of the proposition submitted; that the contract had yet to be drawn and that the Board at this time President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad and himself; that many of the most objectionable views of the Pennsylvania Central lines might be obviated when the details of the contract were considered, and that he would withhold any recommendation until the contract was ready to be laid before the Board, when, should he be satisfied the form in which said was tendered to us, he had nevertheless forwarded to President Watts his views of certain features of detail which might be objectionable. When he received the full views of the Pennsylvania Company he would call another meeting of the Board and submit the subject to its consideration.

What therefore the result of that meeting was not satisfactory to him, and he will yet struggle to modify and change its policy, yet, should discouraged by what he might always term the matter of the mere construction of the road; for if he can effect no change in the action of the Pennsylvania companies, the entire contract when perfected in its details, shall receive his approbation. He never, says the Berkeley county, expressed through public meetings or other reliable sources of information, he could ever under that arrangement, undertake the construction of the road to Martinsburg by the 4th of July next

RAILROADS RELEASED IN OHIO.

The Springfield *Advertiser* is informed that an important lease has been effected between several of the railroads in that vicinity. As the report has it, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road has leased the Indianapolis, Sandusky and Cincinnati road, and an arrangement has been effected between the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, whereby the latter secures the latter. We were unable last night to trace the rumor to any reliable source, and give it as it came to us. It is known that changes in the management of these roads have been contemplated for some time, and whether the report has been based merely upon this or that the lease is a *bona fide* transaction, we are unable to say.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE ROAD

We learn from the Bradford *Reporter* that the Sullivan and Erie Railroad is now rapidly approaching completion. Large forces of men are at work, and a gravel train now runs from Monreton half way to Dushore. It is expected that trains will be running over the road as soon as the first of January. W. C. Marcy, President of the Company, is giving his personal attention to the completion of the work and meant guarantee, that there will be no unnecessary delay.

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.

Several new railroad lines are being projected, and some are under way for the purpose of bringing the beautiful seaside and rural homes of Long Island nearer the great city. We notice the articles of association of the North Shore Railroad were filed in the Secretary of State's office, at Albany, a few days since. The amount of capital stock is $5,000,000. The length of the road is one hundred miles, to commence at Jamaica and run through the villages of Manhasset, Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, Huntington, Centreport, Northport, Middleville, Smithtown, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, Bating Hollow, Southold, Greenport, Marion and Orient—also a branch from Jamaica to Newtown Creek. This road, if constructed, will open up some of the finest scenery of Long Island.

RAILROADS IN COLORADO.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: Colorado has built 295 miles of railroad in nine months. The enumeration is as follows: Extension of Kansas Pacific, Arapahoto Denver, 184 miles. Denver Pacific, Stateline to Denver, 95 miles. Colorado Central, Denver to Golden, 16 miles. Under the best year of its railway progress Missouri has not done much better. It may be well to bear in mind the fact that Colorado has a population of but 55,000, is still a territory, and is almost separated from civilization by a stretch of 600 miles on every side of her. And all these miles of track have been built in Colorado because her mines, farms and trade demand it. The natural route of the Kansas Pacific, except Pueblo, is through the territory. The Denver Pacific was built from Cheyenne to reach this trade. At the beginning of the year there was not a mile of track in operation in the territory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The following is taken from the Greensburg *Argus* of to-day's date: Ever since the inception of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railway by which all the products of the southern portion of this county would find a market in Baltimore or Pittsburgh—overtures have been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, looking to the extension of said railroad to Greensburg, in order to secure to Philadelphia the traffic that would otherwise be lost to that city. We are pleased to learn that negotiations have been so far completed as to warrant the project assuming a definite shape, and, from the deep interest manifested, we expect to see, at no distant day, the enterprise successfully carried out. It is thought by those thoroughly conversant with the details of the project, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are looking for a remote southern or southwestern connection, with Greensburg as one of the termini.

—The Greenville, Pa., *Argus* says: At a meeting of the stockholders of the Sharpsville and Wheatland, and Sharon and Greenfield Railroad Company, held at the office of Ford and Clark, on the 17th inst., the following officers were elected to serve one year: President—E. B. Thomas. Treasurer—F. H. Burd. Secretary—Edward Clark. Directors—James Westman, J. Cunningham, C. G. Cherry, D. Sankerand J. M. Mordock. The whole number of shares represented was seven hundred and thirty-five. Hon. E. A. Wheeler, J. M. Mordock and Wm. McGivray were appointed a committee to procure additional subscriptions to the stock of the company.

—We learn from the Mercer *Dispatch* that there is a project on foot to change the line of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad from the present course to one which will run this side of the hills east of Mercer, thus meeting the drift of coal at its out-cropping, and by this means saving both time and money in taking it out.

—At the railroad meeting held in Monongahela City on Thursday of last week, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Hon. George V. Lawrence were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance to all the material interests of the citizens of the Monongahela Valley, and especially so to the citizens of all classes in this town and vicinity that the road from Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad be speedily commenced and pressed forward towards completion; and whereas, the company and contractors are making the most vigorous and commendable effort to raise means to put the first section of the road from Monongahela City to Pittsburgh under contract; therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the important results and permanent advantage the improvement would be to all the owners of real estate, and to the whole community, it is the duty of every citizen along the line of the proposed road, and every one therein to subscribe in proportion to his means and the prospective benefits to be derived therefrom to this most feasible and important public work, and

Resolved, That we are fully impressed with the fact that in addition to the greatly enhanced value of real estate near the proposed railroad, and the general advantage to the public by affording a safe and regular means of travel and transportation, it will, if properly managed, return a fair and remunerative dividend to the stockholders.

THE recent great marine disasters have given new interest to the question of how to save the the lives or the ship wrecked. Very few of the steamers best provided with boats and other appliances but find these things fail in the hour of peril and anything that promises to better the arrangement for saving life is worthy of consideration. The patent life-raft Nonpareil, which has already made a voyage across the Atlantic, was lately thoroughly tested on the south side of Nantucket Island, under the supervision of Mr. R. B. Forbes, the chairman of the standing committee of the Massachusetts Humane Society. On the 9th of September last there was the heaviest surf rolling in on the beach at that island that had been known for years, but the distance there refused to go upon the raft at first, not having confidence in its buoyancy, but it was hauled off and on shore by a line, and finally allowed to drift in without any guidance, coming on shore safely, without having had a wave come in that sea. After this the men had perfect confidence in it and they launched it successfully, sailed along shore in the trough of the sea, turned it round, backed it in so that the beach could be touched with the steering oar, and then got off again through the surf with all ease. Now, had either the Cambria or Mariposa been provided with one or more of these rafts, which when rolled up occupy less space than a boat, and can be put overboard and in five minutes, it is possible that more than one survivor might have been left to tell the tale.

SIOUX INDIANS.

The Sun Dance—Horrible Self-Imposed Torture

This festive performances, as practiced among the Sioux, is regarded by the whites with feelings of horror and few have the nerve to become spectators of the cruelties that are undergone by the deluded victims. It is a sort of a religious dance, in which the young braves test their fortitude and stoicism in resisting pain without wincing. A young officer who witnessed the sun dance a few weeks since, at the Cheyenne agency, seven miles above Fort Sully, on the Missouri river, gives the following account:

The Indians manifested considerable opposition to having the whites present. When several officers belonging to the Seventeenth United States Infantry came up, Red Leaf leaped over a breastwork of logs, and ordered the troops away. After complying with the chief some time the soldiers fell back and took a position which was not objectionable to the Indians, but whence they would obtain only a partial view of the performance. There was a large bulletin board in the amphitheater, with a pole in the center. The sides and roof were covered with willows, forming a delightful screen, but not so dense as to obstruct entirely the view. The performances were commenced with chants and incantations.

Five young men were brought in and partially stripped, their mothers being present and assisting in the ceremony. Then the medicine man began his part by cutting slits in the flesh of the young men about midway between the shoulders and the elbows with pincers. The old squaws assisted in lacerating the flesh of the boys with knives. The squaws would at the same time keep up a howling, accompanied by a monotonous beating of the tom-tom. When the wounds were filled out by the pincers on the breast, one end of a cord of lariat or buffalo thong was tied to the bleeding flesh, while the other end was tied to the top of the pole in the center of the lodge.

The first young man, which thus prepared, commenced dancing round the circle in a frantic manner, pulling with all his weight so as to stretch out the rope, and by his jerking movements loosen himself by tearing out the flesh. The young man's dance was accompanied by a chant by those who were standing around, assisted by the beating of a hideous drum to keep time. The young brave who was undergoing this self-torture finally succeeded in tearing himself loose, and the rope relaxed from its sudden tightness and fell back toward the center pole, with a piece of the flesh to which it was tied.

The victim, who up to this point did not move a muscle of his face, fell down on the ground, exhausted from the pain which bodily weakness could not further conceal. A squaw then rushed in, and bore the young brave away. He had undergone the terrible ordeal amid the congratulations of the old men, would be complimented as a warrior of undoubted pluck and acknowledged prowess.

Another of the young men, named Charles, was cut in two places upon each shoulder blade, the flesh was raised with pincers, the thongs tied round the flesh and muscle thus raised. The thongs passed under the muscles of the arms and were tied to buffalo skulls. The two heavy weights dangling at the ends of the thongs, the young brave was required to dance around the circle, to the sound of the tom-tom and the howling of the squaws, until the skulls became detached by the tearing out of the flesh. They continued the performances until one of the skulls fell off, but not the other remained.

The mother of the young man then rushed into the ring, leading a pony, and tied one end of the lariat which was around the pony's neck to the skull, which was still fastened to the young man. The latter then followed the pony round in the ring, until nearly exhausted, he fell on his face, and then he was cut or torn out of the flesh. The sufferer's voice grew husky from howling in the final dance, he growled on the ground in violent contortions for a few minutes, and was then removed to the outside of the lodge.

A third man had the lariat of the pony fastened to the raised muscles of his back, and was dragged in this way around and around the ring, but the force not being sufficient to tear loose the flesh, the pony was backed up and a slack being thus taken on the lariat, the pony was urged swiftly forward, and the sudden jerk tore the lariat out of the flesh. The officer having seen enough of these horrid performances to satisfy his curiosity, left with his companions without waiting to see the dance through." The dance with its bloody orgies, lasted three days. The sun dance is not now so frequently practiced as in former days, and the ceremony will become extinct only under the reservation system.

GAS AND TREES.

Some Scientific Experiments on the Subject

The city of Aix-la-Chapelle, sued the gas company there for damages done to the public trees by the leakage of gas from the street mains. The subject was referred to Prof. Freytag, of Bonn, as an expert, and he at once instituted a series of experiments with various gases to decide the question. A system of lead, tubes, perforated with small holes, was laid underneath a plot of ground, in which there were wheat, rye, rape seed and barley. As soon as this vegetation was under way and flourishing, hydrogen, light carbureted hydrogen, and heavy carbureted hydrogen were uninterruptedly conducted through the lead pipes, under different parts of the beds, for sixty days without the least apparent perceptible. The same result was obtained when the gas of the city of Bonn after being thoroughly purified, was passed through the tubes, but whenever the gas contained tarry matters, especially carbonic acid, the destructive action soon became apparent. The condensed particles of tar could easily be discovered in the earth, and about the roots which they coated and destroyed. As it is nearly impossible to free the gas of these foreign vapors, it is safe to assume that illuminating gas is distructive to trees, and might not to be conducted near the roots. The experiments of Prof. Freytag, also show that it is unsafe to make use of too much carbolic acid in the preservation of shade trees for the destruction of insects, as there is danger of destroying the trees at the same time.

Huxley's experience as a Smoker

At the recent meeting of the British association for the advancement of science, a paper on the use and abuse of tobacco was called up by Prof. Huxley, the President of the association who gave an amusing personal experience of smoking. He said he was placed in a rather awkard position with regard to the question of smoking, for for forty years of his life tobacco had been to him a deadly poison. He was brought up as a medical student, and he had every temptation to acquire the art of smoking, but his smoking, after a few puffs, always resulted in his finding himself on the floor. He failed to become a smoker when he was an officer in the navy, and he had for a long time a great antipathy for smokers. But some few years ago he was making a tour through Britain when he stayed at an old inn; it was awfully wet and cold, and he found a friend of his took to smoking and tempted him to have a cigar. His friend looked so happy, the pipe was so warm within him, and it was so cold and wet without, that he thought he would try to smoke, and he found himself a confirmed man. He found that he was in a position of a lamentable pervert (laughter) and his case would illustrate to them the evil of bad associates, although the person who led him astray, was most distinguished and a late president of the association. From that time he dated his ruin (laughter) for from that day he never smoked a wet cigar long, they might be pretty sure that he joined in it. There was a certain substantial kind of satisfaction about smoking if kept in moderation, and he must say this for tobacco, that it was a sweetener and equalizer of the temper. He would only state that in his opinion there was nothing worse than excessive smoking; but any one could undertake to destroy himself with green tea or any other article of diet if carried to excess.

Josh Billings on Marriage.

Sum marry bekauze they have been highsted sum whare else; this is a cross match, a bay and a sorrel; pride may make it endurable.

Sum marry for love without a cent in their pocket nor a friend in the world, nor a drop of pedigree. This looks desperate, *but it is the strength of the game.*

Sum marry bekauze they think winnin will be easier next year, and live to wonder how the crop holds out.

Sum marry to get rid of themselves, and discover that the game was one that two could play at, and neither win.

Sum marry for amusement, time to get even, and find it a gambling game, the more they put down the less they take up.

Sum marry to be happy, and not finding it, wonder where all the happiness goes to when it dies.

Sum marry they can't tell why, and live, they can't tell how.

Almost everybody gets married, and it is a good joke.

Sum marry in haste, and then sit down and think carefully over it.

Sum think it over carefully fust, and then sit down and think agin.

Both ways are right if they hit the mark.

Sum marry rakes tew convert them. This is a little the most foolish, but it takes ingenuity to do it.

Sum marry coquetts. This is like buying a poor farm, heavily mortgaged and working the ballance of yure days to clear oph the mortgages.

But, after all, married life iz full az certain az the dry good bizziness.

No man kan ever tell exactly whare he will fetch up when he touches calico.

Kno man kan tell just what calico has made up its mind tew do next.

Calico dont no even herself.

Dry goods, ov all kinds, iz the child ov circumstanses.

The man who stands on the bank shivering, and dassant, is more apt to ketch cold than him who pitches hiz head fust into the river.

If enny body asks you wht you got married (if itneeds be,) tell him *yu don't recollekt.*

Marriage iz a sale ov property, sumtimes yu win, yu win a pile, and if yu lose anny thing, only the privilege of living dismally alone, and soaking yure own feet.

THE sanitary statistics of Brazil are not very encouraging to immigration. No careful collection of them has been made, nor has there been any censuses to offer opportunities for comparisons, but if the reports from Rio Janeiro are any indication of affairs throughout the Empire, it would seem that the country is experiencing depopulation by death. The mortality during the spring months and first half of this year show that out of the population of 185,000 free and 50,000 slaves the deaths were 611 free and 899 slaves. If the census of April gave the population rightly the metropolis of Brazil ranks very low in the list of healthy capitals, the average length of life in ordinary years without pestilence, being more than twenty-seven to twenty-eight years. The mortality of Rio has been on an average 3,500 during the last twenty years, in years when no pestilence has occurred to swell the mortuary lists. On the other hand, the average of the births during those years has been only, 5,000 varying little one way or the other, so that the deaths exceed the births seventy per cent. The annual immigration from abroad and the interior can hardly do more than fill up the vacuum the unhealthand this in all probability the state of affairs in all the Brazilian seaports, except Para. In this connection, attention is called to the rapid increase of erotinism and goitre in many parts of the empire.

The splendid new chapel, just finished at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, was dedicated yesterday afternoon with appropriate services, in the presence of an immense audience. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry D. Moore, of Cincinnati. General Butler, also, who had been detained by the delay of the train, was expected to speak, but declined, on account of the length of these solemn services of dedication for which the hour had been set apart. A brilliant reception was given in the morning, at which speeches were made by Gen. Martindale, of New York, and Gen. Negley, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Smith, of New Hampshire; Gen. Osborne, of Illinois, and Dr. Walcott, of Wisconsin. The exercises of reception were under the direction of Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, of Dayton, local manager, to whose good judgment and efficiency the success of this great institution is largely attributable. At night there was a grand concert, at which Gen. Butler made some remarks. The day was one long to be remembered at the home.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Laborers and Coal Miners Wanted—No. 1 Sixth st
Situation Wanted—B. C. P., Commercial office.
Certificate of Deposit Lost—Chas. A. Conkling.
Roasted Coffee—E. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Drug Clerk Wanted—Pharmacist.
Boarding Wanted—W. C. B., Commercial office.
Opera House—Lady Audley's Secret.
Fall Carpets—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Grand Concert—Rink, Allegheny city, October 31.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Masonic Hall—Delehanty, Hengler's & Bloodgood's Minstrels, October 31.
Mercantile Library Hall—Literary Entertainment.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Jenkins' Roasted Coffee
Clothing—B. Oppenheimer.
Great Fur House—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Jenkins' Roasted Coffee.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Jenkins' Roasted Coffee.
Boarding—162 Fourth avenue.
Engine for Sale—Robert A. Birge.
Jenkins' Roasted Coffee.
Boots and Shoes—Gill & Bro.
Academy of Music—Sappho Operetta Troupe.
Masonic Hall—Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
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